THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

_ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY JANUARY 30, 1856. No. 20

PROSPECTUS OF
"THE WESTERN SENTINEL,"
A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

SOLICITED BY MANY CITIZENS OF FORSYTH and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for office under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department; and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.

December 16, 1855. 9—

SUNDRIES.

WE HAVE IN STORE, AND WILL SELL AT lowest market rates:—
3000 Sacks Jeffrey & Dacey L. B. Salt,
1000 do G. A. do.
100 bbls. Refined Crushed Sugar.
100 do Coffee do.
50 hf. boxes Loaf do.
200 bags Rio Coffee.
500 boxes Pale Soap.
250 do Brown do.
100 do Chemical Olive Soap.
250 bbls. N. C. Gross Herrings.
250 do Cut do.

Brooms, baskets, wrapping papers, twine, sugar boxes, yeast powders, olive oil, chocolate, candles, mould, adamantine, and sperm, together with all articles found in a wholesale grocery.

A. M. McPHEETERS & CO.
6 Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.

☞ Particular attention given to sales of flour and N. C. produce generally. Orders for lime, guano, &c., filled at lowest prices.

Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

M. J. MOORE,
FORMERLY OF STOKES CO. N. C.,

WITH ANSPACH, REED & CO., PHILADELPHIA, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, will attend promptly and strictly to all orders intrusted to him.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1855. 8—3m.

PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE MODEL PIANO.—IN THIS AGE OF IMPROVEMENT, when model farms, ships, carriages and the like are in vogue, E. P. NASH has given direction to the manufacture of a Model Piano, in which all the essentials of the most costly instruments are combined, for the moderate sum of three hundred and sixty dollars. Its richness of tone, simplicity and beauty of design, style of finish, size, &c., all unite to render it perfectly unique. It is so constructed as to be used in any portion of a room with equal advantage to the eye and ear.

We have now on hand about forty Pianos, nearly all differing in style, finish and price, which we will sell on as good terms in Petersburg as can be had at the North, South, East or West, and every Instrument warranted.

E. P. NASH,
Piano Forte Dealter, Va.

Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL commence on Tuesday the 22d day of January, 1856. Terms:—Classical Department, $21; English, $17. Payment any time during the session.

HAZELL NORWOOD, Principal.

Dec. 11, 1855. 1104—w6w.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER*, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper,	per annum,	$7
Semi-Weekly,	"	5
Weekly,	"	2
TO CLUBS.		
For six copies of the Daily,	"	35
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly,	"	25
For six copies of the Weekly,	"	10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly,	"	25

Address
RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,
Richmond, Va.

June 20, 1855. 1080—w3w.

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge*.

Leaving Raleigh at 15 minutes before 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

R. A. HAMILTON, *President*.

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—ASHE COUNTY.—Zachariah Osborne vs. Hardin Cox and James M. Gentry.

Whereas, Zach. Osborne has filed his bill of complaint against Hardin Cox and James M. Gentry in the Court of Equity for said County; and upon affidavit made before me that the said Hardin Cox is a non-resident of this State; this is therefore to notify the said Hardin Cox, wherever he may be, to be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity to be held for the County of Ashe, at the Courthouse in Jefferson, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to him and a decree made accordingly.

Witness, my hand this 22d Dec. A. D. 1855.

GEO. BOWER, C. M. E.

Dec. 22d, 1855. 1006—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAYNE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1855. Jesse Benton and others *vs.* Joel Johnson and wife Sally. Petition for Partition of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Joel Johnson and wife Sally, are non-residents of the State; it is, therefore, ordered by the court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the justices of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county at the court house in Goldsboro', on the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness: Benjamin Aycock, Clerk of our said Court, at office the third Monday in November, A. D. 1855.

BENJ. AYCOCK, Clerk.

January 1, 1856. 1106—6w.

FOR HIRE.—I HAVE FOR HIRE ONE GOOD Cook, one waiting Maid or nurse, one girl suitable for general work, and two smart, active boys. I prefer to hire them out privately.

WM. R. RICHARDSON,
At W. H. & R. S. Tucker's.

January 1, 1856. 12—w&swtf.

TAR RIVER MALE ACADEMY.
GRANVILLE CO., N. C.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL WILL BE resumed on Monday the 7th day of January, 1856, under the management of Mr. James Campbell, a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Board $6 per month. Tuition as heretofore.

For particulars address the Principal, either of the Trustees, or the Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
DR. J. A. RUSSELL, LEWIS P. ALLEN,
WM. CLEMENT, JAS. COZART,
ALLEN WALLER.

C. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

Tar River P. O., N. C., Dec. 22, '55. 11—6tpd.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:
J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY
J. B. G. Roulhac, *President*.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President*.
John C. Patridge, *Secretary*.
John H. Bryan, *Attorney*.
J. Hersman, *General Agent*.
John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee*.

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y*.

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,
(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS.—JUST OPENED, 10 dozen DeJoinville Ties, fancy and plain; 30 dozen English Cotton ½ Hose; 10 dozen grey mixed Merino; 12 dozen superior Silk; 12 dozen Kid Gloves, &c.

E. L. HARDING.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.

JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 6 1854. 15—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto; and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.

Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

LAND FOR SALE.

I SHALL OFFER, ON MONDAY, (FEBRUARY Court,) to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, one hundred and forty acres of Land, lying immediately on the Fayetteville road, two miles south of Raleigh. Any person wishing to purchase can do so privately between this and Court. I will sell it in lots of from forty to forty-five acres, or sell to any one person the whole as may be desired. I deem it unnecessary to describe the land particularly, as those wishing to buy will examine for themselves.

GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, Jan. 5, 1856. 13—td.

☞ Register copy till day.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

WINNIE AND I.—THE NEW PURCHASE, OR early years in the far West, by Robt. Carlton, Esq.
Klosterheim, by DeQuincey.
Song of Hiawatha, by Longfellow.
Hoary Head and McDonner, by Abbott.
Strabo, by Hamilton & Falconer.
Memoirs of Catherine, of Russia, and Her Successors.
Teverino, by George Sand.
Glenwood; Or, The Parish Boy.
Representative Women: From Eve the Wife of the first, to Mary the Mother of the second Adam, by Baldwin.
Memoirs of Henry the Eighth, of England, and his six Wives, by Herbert.
The Planter's Victim; Or, Incidents of American Slavery, with illustrations.
The Match-Girl; Or, Life Scenes as They Are, with illustrations.
Walker's Manly Exercises: Containing Rowing, Sailing, Riding, Driving, Racing, Hunting and Shooting, illustrated.
Gray's Elegy, illustrated.
Lives of the Queen's of England of the house of Hanover, by Dr. D. Doran.
Memoirs of Dr. Sampson, late President of The Union Theological Seminary.
Wheeler's History of North Carolina, illustrated.

For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book-Store.

Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1855. 3—

NEW BOOKS.

CHRISTIAN THEISM, BY R. A. THOMPSON.
Memoir of Seargent S. Prentiss.
A Visit to the Camp before Sebastopol.
The Iroquois, by Minnie Myrtle.
Thrice Married.
Schaff's America.
American Rejected Addresses.
Richard the Fearless.
Juno Clifford.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1855. 104—

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.

NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.

October 4, 1855. 81—1y

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the

N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to his friends and customers, that his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS are now ready for examination. He deems it unnecessary and uncalled for, to speak of the amount of his Fall purchase, his stock will speak for itself. As to prices it is generally understood, all right *down*, DOWN, DOWN to the lowest figure. He invites one and all (no respector of persons,) to call, and the goods will be shown with a good will and free of charge.

H. L. EVANS,
One door above R. Smith's corner.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

DR. SPRING'S NEW WORK.—THE CONTRAST between good and bad men. By Gardner Spring, D. D. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855 94—

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.—Just received a large supply of this truly valuable work.

W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

WILLIAM LEA,
Late of the firms of
WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY and LEA & BROWNLEY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will give special attention to the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.
At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.

April 2, 1854. 39—

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, NOW READY.

I. ALFRED TENNYSON—MAUD AND OTHER POEMS, 50 cents.
II. CHARLES READE—PEG WOFFINGTON, a Novel, 75 cents.
CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE, a Novel, 75 cents
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE, 75 cents.
III. WILLIAM HOWITT—LAND, LABOR AND GOLD, 2 vols. 16mo., $2.
A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA, with Illustrations, 75 cents.
IV. THOMAS DE QUINCEY—THE NOTE BOOK, 75 cts.
V. CHARLES KINGSLEY—THE VOYAGES AND ADVENTURES OF AYMAS LEIGH. $1,25.
GLAUCUS, OR THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE, 50 cents.
VI. LIEUT. ARNOLD, (son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby)—OAKFIELD, a Novel, $1.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1855. 97—

PROSPECTUS OF THE.
North Carolina Christian Advocate.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having determined to issue a weekly paper bearing the above name, the subscribers are authorized to issue this prospectus.

It is intended to publish a *family newspaper*, which, while it shall be religious in tone and sentiment, and maintain the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church, shall be devoted to *all the interests of North Carolina*, and furnish intelligence for every class of readers.

In *size* and *appearance* the new periodical is to be equal to any of our church papers, while it will surpass them as in adaptedness to the wants of our people. The entire insufficiency of the existing "Advocates" to the necessity of our position, forces us to the publication of our own paper; and we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of the members of our church in all parts of the State and Conference, and hope to make the paper so interesting and instructive as to attract patronage from the public generally.

The "Advocate" will be published at $1 50 a year, and the first number will be issued as early as practicable after the next session of our Conference. It is believed that the publication will be commenced on the 1st of January, 1856. It is desirable that as large a subscription as possible be obtained before the Conference, and the ministers and all others interested in the enterprise are respectfully urged to secure and forward the names and address of subscribers, particular attention being paid to correctness in writing the names of persons, post offices and counties. Those who may have no opportunity of subscribing through the agency of our ministers, may write directly to Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Fayetteville, N. C. The payment will be expected upon the issue of the first number.

The location of the publishing office will be determined at the session of the Conference.

WILLIAM E. PELL, WILLIAM CARTER, RUFUS T. HEFLIN, N. H. D. WILSON, WM. BARRINGER, } *Committee*.

August 21, 1855. 79

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.

The writer of this volume accompained an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.

NOW READY,
SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.

A Memoir of Reverend Sydney Smith By his Daughter, Lady Holland. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin 2 vols. 12mo., muslin.

* * The work now issued comprises an inartificial memoir of Sydney Smith, giving a brief and unpretending narrative of his life, but liberally spiced with specimens of his good sayings and a limited selection from his correspondence, consisting almost entirely of letters written in the abandon of friendship to a few of his intimate associates.

For Sale By
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

THE LIFE OF A GREAT ORATOR.
Second Supply Now at Hand.

THE LIFE OF S. S. PRENTISS. Edited by his Brother, 2 vols. 12mo. $2 50.

"Next to Patrick Henry, S. S. Prentiss was the greatest natural orator that has appeared in this country. * * * * Dazling wit, keen sarcasm, apt illustrations, and brilliant figures of speech, poured in profusion from his lips—borne on a torrent of feeling which irresistibly carried away whatever audience he addressed. His habits were convivial; he was a prince of good-fellowship, full of fun and anecdote, and no one ever exceeded him in the grace with which he told a story." *Buffalo Com.*

"S. S. Prentiss is one of the most brilliant names which adorn our annals. * * *. The work is a valuable contribution to American literature, and its contents most strongly interest every admirer of true genius and genuine eloquence." *Troy Times.*

"His public career was a brilliant one. As a lawyer he was second to none of his profession in the Southwest, or, if success be the test of merit, in the land."

Christian Mirror.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1865. 104—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Thomas Little vs Churchill Perkins, David L. Perkins and David Jordan, original bill in Equity.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that David Jordan, one of the defendants in this case, is not a resident of the State of North-Carolina; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made, for six successive weeks, in the North-Carolina Standard, for the said David Jordan to make his personal appearance at the next term of this court, to be holden on the first Monday in March next, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master in Equity for Pitt County.

GOOLD HOYT, C. M. E.

Jan. 2, 1856. 1106—6t.

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.

☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.

Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.—THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting to receive this morning their stock of Foreign and American Garden and Grass Seed, which is much larger, and more varied than any previous supply.

They are prepared to execute orders from merchants, in any part of the State, on the most favorable terms, and will allow them the privilege of returning all unsold by the 15th June.

Families wishing seed, will please send their orders while our stock is full. All our seed are warranted fresh and genuine, and among them are some new and splendid varieties

PESCUD & GATLING,
Druggists and Seedsmen,
Raleigh, N. C.

Jan. 3, 1856. 13—

☞ Spirit of the Age and Register copy.

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company,
RALEIGH, Dec. 1, 1855.

THE ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 6 PER CENT. LATELY declared by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant.

W. W. VASS, *Treasurer*.

6—2m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY. In Equity. In the matter of Mary T. Mabry and others.

Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, 1855, of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, on the 18th February, 1856, being the Monday of Wake County Court, the lands in the pleadings mentioned, to wit: A certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Wake county, on the waters of Fall Creek, lately the estate of Rebecca Rogers, dec'd, embracing about 140 acres, adjoining the lands of John Honeycutt, Talbot Ligon and others.

TERMS OF SALE: Fifty dollars of purchase-money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; a credit of nine months will be given to purchasers upon their giving bond with approved security.

ED. G. HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

January 5, 1856. 13—td.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A SAFE INVESTMENT IN THE PURCHASE OF MOST VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—I shall sell, at public auction on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M., February 1st, 1856, my Estate in the county of Chesterfield, called Wakefield, within 1¾ miles from the city of Petersburg. It contains 502 acres, and has been divided into lots from 4 to 100 acres, and will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.—Two hundred and fifty acres are well wooded. The remainder is in a high state of cultivation, each acre having received 60 bushels Ashes, 50 bushels Lime, and 50 loads Manure, and the soil is susceptible of the greatest fertility.

The improvements are on the most liberal scale, and all in complete repair. The farm is enclosed by a strong and substantial plank fence. The residence is beautifully located, containing nine rooms, arranged very conveniently, and lately painted. A large double Kitchen, Smoke House and Dairy are attached. There are two large Barns, one new 60 by 30 feet, with four floors, a spacious and well ventilated Stable, a Carriage house, two new Cribs, Corn house, three new frame houses, with brick chimneys, for Negroes, each containing 4 rooms.

A young Orchard of choice Fruit Trees, now bearing. A plat of the Estate may be seen at the office of T. Branch & Sons.

TERMS.—A credit of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months will be given, equal instalments, for well endorsed negotiable notes, title withheld until last payment is made.

ROBERT DUNN.
THOS. BRANCH & SONS, Auct'rs.,
Petersburg, Va.

Jan. 1, 1856. 13—swtd.

NOTICE.

BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent.

The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property.

WM. J. CLARKE.

Jan. 5, 1856. 13—tf.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A FINE ROSEWOOD PIano, 6 octave, for sale. Apply to the Editors of the Standard.

Jan. 7, 1856. [illegible]

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

REFERENCES: Rright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.

Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. HAMILTON, *President*.

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were reelected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ran[illegible] Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, [illegible] McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensb[illegible]ugh; E F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jam[illegible]own; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wil[illegible]gton; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage.

PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland*. There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.

I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.

W. G. STRICKLAND.

Nov. 3, 1855. 99—

Superior French Cass. Pants!

OUR ASSORTMENT IN FINE BLACK AND FANCY Cass. Pants is much better than usual. We have endeavored to select such styles of Fancy Cass. as we think will please those who desire something neat and genteel.

E. L. HARDING.

NEW STOCK!

DURING FAIR WEEK OUR SALES WERE large, and in consequence stock greatly reduced, so much so that we have had great difficulty in fitting our customers with such styles of garments as were wanted.

The difficulty is now obviated, for we received yesterday, from our Manufactory, quite a large invoice, comprising all the new and handsome styles recently opened in New York City. We have now just the sizes to make our stock complete.

E. L. HARDING.

November 2, 1855. 99—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.

L. T. CLAYTON,
I. BECKWITH.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.

HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.

Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf,

FOR RENT.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND lot, in the City of Raleigh, formerly occupied by Mrs. Mary E. Harrison. The house contains six good and spacious rooms, and the lot a fraction over an acre of ground. This residence is situated in a retired and pleasant portion of the City, and will no doubt be found an agreeable one to any who may wish to rent. Possession given the 1st January, 1856. Apply for terms to W. W. Holden.

Nov. 30, 1856. 3—tf.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE

WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.

Sept. 20, 1855. 37—

THE LAND OF GOLD, BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Price reduced to 75 cents. The book will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 90 cents. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1855. [illegible]

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, [illegible] (Successor to [illegible]) [illegible] to his patrons and the public [illegible], his return from the Northern cities, [illegible] his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige

ISAAC PROCTOR.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

NOT DEAD!
THE "LIVE GIRAFFE" AGAIN!
A New Era about to Dawn on North-Carolina.

At the constant and earnest solicitation of nearly every body, but especially the old acquaintances of "ye Animal," we have been induced to promise, if "*provender*" enough can be secured, to trot that beast out again to the gaze of all mankind, and the universal admiration of womankind, during the first week in January, 1856.

"The Live Giraffe," while it was a neutral paper, while it grazed in its own green pasturage, played with the *girls*, and joked with the boys, was the most popular sheet, *animate* or *inanimate*, that ever issued from a Southern press and had it been content to have lived in its own native sphere, it would now have been the "Brother Jonathan" of the South. Such a result cannot but be evident to any thinking man; it was, indeed, on the high road to fame and a most enviable distinction. But becoming fat, in an unlucky moment, like the man who had grown "*rich enough to ride an ass*," and had, therefore, gotten above his fellows, the "Animal" leaped the *bars* of its accustomed field, and the next thing we heard of him, he, like a man turned politician from preacher, was pining for the good things of life, and no doubt, like the silly lamb of old that eluded the sight of the shepherd, and got into the thick woods which was found to be infested with wolves, he wished himself back in his old range. But the bars had been put another rail higher and he couldn't get back; besides, he had grown so lean that he could not jump.

It is said that bought wisdom is the best in the world, if it dont cost too much. A mighty true saying; one in which there is more of truth than poetry or romance, and in view of this old saying and the Animal's experience, his old friends need have little fear that he will at any time hereafter cut the same caper again. He'll kick any man that would intimate such a thing.

The Live Giraffe will then be neutral. It will be devoted *to fun, to the news, and literature*. It will be made the vehicle of publishing many a thought to the world; funny, grave and instructive, that would have wasted itself on the air "as summer roses do," but for its columns, it will seek every opportunity to turn grave and uninteresting matters into pleasant and agreeable incidents; upset all ill-natured humanity it meets with and mould it anew; expose all rascality wherever found, whether in Church or State—(that's promising a great deal,) or in the social circle, and keep a strict watch on the press, literary, religious and political, and see that each keeps its bounds.

The citizens of Raleigh know well enough the value of such a sheet, and would not do without it another year for half a million. Why, since the exit of the Animal from their borders, they have had more bad luck than was ever heard of before. More *Trusts* have been made, more liens been given upon property, more assignments made, more quarreling and fighting, more drinking of liquor, more meanness generally, and more ill luck than ever was known at any period since the great plague in Egypt.

Now this is as plain as daylight, and the only remedy for such evils is to trot out the Animal again. So I think.

Now, this is the proposition I shall make to you. I want an assurance of your willingness to patronize the Animal, and to get that assurance I shall give you full opportunity to correspond with me and to send in all the names that can be secured.

If 500 names can be secured, we shall have no fears of the success of the Animal. He will soon grow fat when he begins to take exercise, and then he can plead his own case, if not with eloquent words, at least with an occasional kick at the boys.

It has been intimated to me that the connection I sustained to the "*Carolina Pennant*" would injure the Animal since the "Pennant" had suddenly expired and left many of its subscribers in the *suds*. I have to say here, and I hope it will satisfy every body, that I had no interest in the "Pennant." I wrote most of its Editorials for which I *should* have received *something* according to agreement, but I did not. I have tried this *co-business* and it neither pays nor suits my genius. I want a broad hemisphere, a wide latitude, and nobody to divide with me in the spoils.

Then, friends, we now understand each other. I want you to send me your names between now and the first of January; if enough respond, the "Animal" will make his bow; if not, no harm done.

TERMS: Two dollars per annum, payable on delivery of first number; two dollars and fifty cents if paid in six months; three dollars if not paid till end of year. ☞ No money will be required until the first No. is issued. ☜

R. H. WHITAKER,
Raleigh, N. C.

Dec. 1st, 1855.

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters, deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

A. R. BAINES,
Sheriff.

Aug. 1—wtf.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUFSEY.

Petersburg, July 6, 1855.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 18, 1854. 44—tf

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

FOR SALE.—TWO FINE BILLIARD TABLES OF the latest style with the latest improved patent rubber cushions. One of them has two setts of cushions, one sett without pockets for playing Keley, which I will sell at a bargain. Please call soon.

JOHN CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1855. 103—tf.

CARD TO MY PATRONS.

CONTEMPLATING A CHANGE IN OUR BUSINESS 1st January, 1856, renders it actually necessary for us to urge the payment of all notes and accounts due us. To grant indulgence beyond that time will be altogether inconsistent with arrangements already made, and our friends who are indebted to us will confer a great favor by coming forward at once and settling their notes and accounts now due.

E. L. HARDING.

Nov. 13, 1855. 102—

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE PLANTATION known as the HOPKINS PLACE, belonging to the Heirs of the late Wm. T. Hopkins, lying about 3½ miles south of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of Theophilus H. Snow and others, containing about 300 acres. Also, FOUR CITY LOTS under improvements, in the City of Raleigh. The above property, if not previously disposed of at Private Sale, will be sold at Public Auction early in January. [illegible] of sale, a notice will be hereafter given. For any information concerning the property, apply to

WM. WHITE, Agent.

Dec. 24, 1855. 10—td.

HARDING'S NEW STOCK.

OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL please remember that Harding is now in New York City, superintending the manufacture of his *Stock of Fall and Winter Ready Made Clothing*, invoices of which we are daily receiving.

Our styles of goods are superior, and the workmanship cannot be excelled by those who do a Merchant Tailoring business exclusively.

We are extensively engaged in the Ready Made business, and can assure all that the best bargains will be given. Call and examine.

E. L. HARDING.

September 10, 1855. [illegible]

BLACK MORIANTIQUE SILKS, BLACK AND Colored Cloaks, Plain and Watered Silks, Black and [illegible] Silks, Shawls and [illegible] of the latest [illegible]. [illegible]

H. [illegible]

Sept. 29, 1855. [illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

Editors N. C. Standard:

GENTLEMEN: I have heretofore been a Whig, and in days past advocated the principles of that party very zealously; and I think there has been a time when an honest man could do this not only without feeling humiliated, but even with that pride and pleasure which may arise from a sense of duty. But there has been a great change of places in the year just closed, and now the space between my old friends and myself is so very wide that there is not even a remote probability that we will ever again pull together in political harmony; a "great gulf is fixed" between us, and we indeed are very far from making any, even the feeblest, attempt to cross over to their miry, boggy, foggy country, where men, like owls, sleep in the day and labor for themselves, and their country *especially*, at night. I prefer to imitate the eagle, that soars abroad in open day, and makes no attacks on his enemies when night's sable curtains are drawn around them.

The old Whig party is broken up—the great body of it having gone over to, and mounted upon, that celebrated hobby-horse that travels only in the night; and his riders are called Know Nothings, because they are not allowed to mount him till they suffer their eyes to be blindfolded. Your readers are all familiar with the adventures of that valorous knight, Don Quixote de la Mancha, and his trusty squire, Sancho Panza, and will remember well the character of the horse they rode when they went to the relief of the afflicted duennas of Candaya. His name was Clavileno; and being made of wood, he neither needed drink, food, repose, nor shoes; yet was his fleetness such as would surpass the fastest railway locomotive, for his riders could dine to-day in Spain and to-morrow on the Himalaya Mountains, if occasion required. His bridle was a wooden pin loosely adjusted in the middle of his forehead, and the foremost rider could govern his course at will simply by turning this pin. Yet none could ride this horse without suffering themselves first to be closely blindfolded; and thus did the credulous Don and his squire take their renowned trip. The foremost rider alone was allowed a saddle, the rest of the poor devils being compelled to go barebacked; and poor Sancho was even *hurried* off without liberty even to say his prayers! Don's expedition on this horse was to fight and kill a giant enchanter, who had maliciously caused *beards* to grow on the faces of the Candayen duennas. All will perceive without comment how praise-worthy was the object of this huge adventure.

Now, let us examine the character of the horse that carried off so many of our old Whig associates, and see how he compares with Clavileno. The great evils that suddenly come upon the country awhile before the last year's elections, were that the Catholics and foreigners were upon us like the Philistines upon Samson shorn of his locks; and that the old parties, Whig and Democratic, had become so thoroughly "corrupt" that, without timely arrest, they would ruin the country. Under this grave announcement men looked around anxiously and inquiringly, and the timid grew pale; for all remembered how Samson's eyes were put out, and on reflection very many very wisely concluded that they could see little enough with their eyes whole, and that it would be sad without any—they did not yet know any thing of the hobby horse and how they would have to be blindfolded—and so they resolved to help remove these mighty evils. And hereupon the wire-workers in this humbugging design, observing that the signs of the times were favorable, trotted out their hobby horse, a cursed hybrid of fanaticism and demagoguism, and assigned to him as many virtues as the most profuse novelist has ever claimed for his favorite characters. They said he could only travel of nights, because he had enemies that were watching for him in the day, and were mean enough to shoot him for his shabby, mongrel appearance; but added, by way of inducement, that he was a very powerful animal, and fully able to carry all Whigs that were either discouraged or alarmed, as well as the Democrats who had wanted office and could'nt get it; and gave most positive assurances that he could be seen by the light of lanterns of dark nights, by all who would come out to the most convenient corn cribs, carriage shops, and free-school houses, and even get up on the animal's back by consenting to ride without a saddle or blanket, and blindfolded. Some of the tender city gentry, having misgivings as to this mode of travel, suggested that their dear buttocks might be smartly abraided by the sharpness of the animal's back, but they were quieted by assurances that he ambled along so smoothly that his pace would'nt even make quicksilver quiver; so curiosity outweighed their suspicions, and they resolved to see the horse and ride him at the risk of life.

The shrewd fellows among the leaders caused it to be whispered among the boys and those who stood with mouths agape at whatever was told them, that this great horse had eyes about his tail and back, as well as in his head, and a few extra feet, &c.,; so all these fell into the ride with such zeal that the devil himself could not have kept them out of it, if he had been so minded; but so far from it, his chief delight consisting in creating family jars and sowing discord among friends, the arch old chap told them he himself had made the horse, and that not a hair of their heads should be harmed, if they would only make the venture. These alluring descriptions of this wonderful horse were spread throughout the country, and reached even the remotest cabins, where a newspaper would be looked at with amazement. Some of the wiser sort would sometimes cautiously venture to inquire for particulars—why it was necessary to meet of nights, ride without saddles, and blindfolded—where they were going, and what was to be done—but they were given to understand that faith was necessary for salvation, and that revelations must *follow* faith, not faith revelations. If any still wavered, a few strange things were softly whispered to them about Catholics, foreigners, corruptions of old parties, and the necessity of a new one, concluded with a knowing look or nod—as much as to say "still water runs deep," you know, and "walls may have ears," or even the air. By way of driving the nail to the head, was asked the question—"are you an American?"—which, of course, was answered affirmatively—and then came, "that's all we require."

The older sort rested their chins on their breasts and sighed heavily upon these strange things, but finally concluded they *must* go for *country* in their hour of trial; the younger sort, however, made a jollification adventure of it, and fell in like water through a floodgate—rough and tumble. Thus started they all out to mount this Clavileno of the nineteenth century, each winding his way dubiously, as if lost in the countless mazes of an Egyptian labyrinth. Now, all the uninitiated, as they neared the crib, or kitchen, or whatever might be the nature of the structure, stepped high and softly, and kept an eye now this way and now that, in order to keep out of sight of the Catholics; and all things being favorable, they were challenged by the sentinel, who required of them a sign of faithfulness; and the examination being closed, each one entered by a door that was opened just enough to not scrape off his coat buttons, when lo! there stood the animal! Then they were told his real name was "Sam," and that he would recognize all as worthy who called him by that name. A big fat man, called the President, then arose with great gravity, and welcomed the candidates in warm terms, applauding duly their resolve to save the country, and explaining at length the virtues of the horse in particular, and the rules and by-laws of the concern. Their hearts were all in a perfect flutter, as not knowing what would come next; and as the ride was the chief object with most of them, their eyes were very naturally directed to "Sam's" back, which seemed long enough indeed for all, but so devilish sharp that the greater part evidently thought it would'nt be a whit better than riding on a rail. The President, who was chosen for his shrewdness and tact, knowing the dangers of procrastination, suddenly inquired of all if they were willing to proceed upon what they had heard. One of the boys said yes, and all the rest followed suit, not so much because they really liked the prospect, as that they were positively ashamed to back out from a thing they had begun; besides, they were encouraged to persevere by the smiles and gestures of a few old friends who seemed to sit on Sam's back with as much ease as if it were a silk cushion. The President then laid the injunctions of secrecy, administered the oaths, explained the signs, grips, nods and winks, and concluded by pronouncing them worthy to mount Sam. Some of the timid seemed still disposed to decline the honor of the riding part, but the presiding dignitary insisted that it was necessary to save the country, as was also the blindfolding. So they all mounted per force of circumstances, and suffered the bandages to be tied on without further opposition.

Then the President, who was a man of fair proportions, in consequence of his having at all times been well supplied with the most savory food and the best French wines and brandies, took a few steps backwards so as to give himself a good view of the first and only band of true Americans, and pleasingly stroked his whiskers and smoothed back his hair, to show to the best advantage his ample forehead, and stood silent for a moment, as if in the deepest thought. The captain, who rode before, and whose business it was to keep the peg in Sam's forehead properly adjusted, looked inquiringly in the President's face, as if awaiting instructions, as likewise did the behind riders. Then the President raised his head suddenly as recollecting himself, and, after inflating his lungs to the utmost, and leaning back slightly past a perpendicular, began the following address with a smile as bewitching as a coquette's:

CAPTAIN AND FELLOW-ADVENTURERS: You are now on the threshhold of a great achievement, and I cannot suffer you to leave me without a few words of admonition. You will meet enemies, my dear souls, wherever you go, but I am sure you will never falter, if you cease not to bear in mind that your cause is your country's and your mission that of upholding and maintaining the Protestant religion.—And here let me make some special confidential communications to you. In your intercourse with the public you are to be all things to all men, and nothing to any man. The Democrats, you know, hold all the offices in this country; we want them; at any rate your humble speaker wants one, and, if I can get it, by the grace of God *you* shall have the rest. But on this head you must preach one thing and practice another; for I presume you will admit it is no harm to lie a little, if so be one can make dollars by the operation. Though we are under oaths, you are to understand we are not in a court of chancery, or likely to be. Therefore, when we are in public we must say we do not want men to hunt offices, but the offices men; this will please the people and give them confidence in the honesty of our assertions.

As to the foreigners, you are to speak against them without ceasing; not so much that they are dangerous or really to be feared, but because there is already some prejudice against them, and by being judiciously fanned, the little fire, you know, soon becomes a great conflagration. The devil a bit do we care about them, so we make capital out of their coming. When we once get the people alarmed they'll come to us as their true deliverers, as certainly as water runs down hill. While our enemies are proving us liars we'll get into office; for true knavery, you know, never shows his real face till his work is done. It is a clear thing to my mind that we ought to have office—"get it this way or get it that way, for get it how we may, we will introduce a new custom into the world." A hint is enough for the wise; I'm sure you understand me.

As to the Catholics, its easy enough to manage that matter. What can't be done directly, may be done indirectly. We'll go for keeping them out of office, but profess not to interfere with their religious privileges. It will be greatly to our advantage to charge the Catholics with attempting to unite church and State; and in this the Protestant clergy will readily join us, for many of them are ignorant, you know, and easily alarmed; moreover, when once enlisted, they will wield great influence among voters. Preachers, you know, are human after all; some of them will preach against meddling with politics and other temporal matters, to make a show of holiness, but only encourage them a little and they'll work delightfully, for there are none that like more to hear themselves talk and to be thought great. Between you and myself, I think Catholics about as good as other people; but somebody must be trampled under foot to carry our point, and policy indicates Catholics. We want all offices, and therefore we'll propose to keep them out; this will not be persecution or any thing like it; it will only be taking care of ourselves.

I will now give you the reasons for the secresy of our order. It is well established that most men are easily led by curiosity, which may be easily awakened by our *night meetings* and odd proceedings. The less men *know* of a thing the more eagerly do they pursue it. Shakspeare, you will remember, makes Bolingbroke thus say to his son:

> "By being seldom seen, I could not stir,
> But, like a comet, I was wondered at:
> That men would tell their children, *This is he;*
> Others would say, *Where?—which is Bolingbroke?"*

So we, explaining but little, may soon have all the world running breathless and with mouths agape to hunt us up, and knocking noisily to be admitted. A new thing soon gets old; therefore we must swear our followers, before we admit them, to stand fast by us; once in, they'll be ashamed to leave us before we can have time to effect our purposes; afterwards we can govern by the fear in which we can hold men.

Lastly, we are sworn to vote for the nominees of a majority of our councils. Now, this is to enable the leading men among us to bring out and elect *just such* men as will carry out our views. The village councils, consisting of men of learning, refinement and expanded views, can suggest the names, and all the *country* councils will fall in as naturally as sheep after their leader. The great mass of voters, you know, are incapable of self-government, and are often troublesome to us; this plan will effectually place them in our power, and so our government will be an aristocracy in fact, what we have long desired it to be.

The peg that governs our puissant steed is lightly adjusted. This indicates that his course and gait are easily changed. In a word, when you are here in the North he will go as Northern horses do; when you get out South he will move exactly to suit Southern notions; and so of all localities into which you may go. The great excellence of our horse consists in his being all things to all, and nothing to any but ourselves. I am sure you understand me; so not to detain you longer from the good work before you, I bid you depart, and God be with you!

The President here closed and complacently gazed on the cavalcade as it moved off, contemplating, evidently, the chances of the next Presidency and the interminable batch of offices thereto appertaining. The hobby horse got along even beyond the President's fondest hopes while in the New England States and other abolition regions, but when he reached staunch republican Virginia, a Wise-ly combined opposition so annoyed and beset him before and behind, that vexation caused his spine to give way, when the whole concern came down in irretrievable ruins.

I hope the readers of the Standard will excuse this lengthy digression, for I only intended in the outset to tell you how the good old Whig party was broken up; but the resemblance between this Know Nothing horse—"Sam"—and Don's Clavileno was so strong I could'nt help drawing the parallel. I will now only add that the quintessence of the Whig party, which proved to be a mere fraction, would not disgrace themselves by uniting in this dishonest hunt for spoils; they preferred to remain on the country's side. This remnant of the old Whig party, of which I claim to be one, will now go with the old Democratic party, because that party is now the only *national* one that can save the country—the only party that occupies safe ground. When Know Nothings try to taunt me with going over to Democracy, I tell them I have as much right to go over to Democracy as they had to go to Know Nothingism. There is no earthly promotion that could induce me knowingly to go against my country's true interests; I will vote with the Democratic, or any other party, that will keep us from the iron clutches of a proud aristocracy—and Know Nothingism is nothing else.

DESYLVIS.

For the Standard.

MINING INTERESTS OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Editors N. C. Standard:

GENTLEMEN: The frequent inquiries which have have been made of late, respecting the mining interests of this State, induce me to say a very few words upon this subject.

It is very certain that the value of mining property cannot be estimated from the prices of mining stocks in the New York market. This has been illustrated during the last year or two, with North Carolina Gold and Copper mines. I assumed the responsibility of stating in the Mining Journal, a year ago, the causes which had operated in depressing the mining interests of this State; and now, after further exploration and observation, I find the opinion which I then expressed, sustained. To satisfy those who are interested in the success of North Carolina mines, I will state, very briefly, a few facts which I have obtained by direct observation; and I may state, that I have enjoyed every facility for obtaining correct information, both by examination of the underground workings, and of the books and accounts whenever I wished. In the first place, I will call the attention of the reader to the Gold Hill mine, and state, that the books show the earnings for the month of January, 1855, to have been $10,625 16; for February, $3,336 76; March, $11,280 92; April, $13,696 81; May, $11,642 61; June, $7,051 08. The average expense, per month, for eight months of the year, for working the mine, amounts to $3,889. The amount of gold taken out of the mine in a month, has reached as high as $15,000; and it may be stated, that the nett gain per month, at the present time, exceeds $10,000. The vein has been worked to a depth of 400 feet, and it gives an increase in gold as the workings are carried down.

The North-Carolina Copper mine, known as the Fentriss mine, has more than sustained itself during the past year. It has had its fluctuations, it is true; but it has been improving, and is capable of furnishing more copper than at any former time. One shoot of ore furnished about $7000 worth of ore, which was raised and prepared for market, at an expense of about $2000. At the present time it yields 250 barrels of 20 per cent ore per month, besides a large quantity of 12 per cent ore, which, at the present advancing price of metal, may be sent to market at a fair profit. The seam of solid copper pyrites is 22 inches wide, on the borders of which, there is four feet of quartz rich in metal; all of which is bounded by a fissure 12 feet wide. This great width constitutes the vein; and from these facts, we are warranted in the belief, that it will prove one of the most valuable mines in this country.

The Washington mine, in Davidson, is now successfully worked, after having been unimproved for the last three years. The difficulty heretofore has been in separating the zinc from the lead; this is now accomplished by the use of Bradford's Separator, which enables them to smelt at a much less cost than formerly. The prospect now is, that it will become one of the most valuable mines in the country. I might enumerate many valuable gold and copper mines, some of which cannot be said to enjoy a reputation beyond the immediate neighborhood of their location, but which are paying mines. The Fisher Hill mine, in Guilford; the Jones mine, and the Ward mine, in Davidson; the Rymer mine, in Rowan; the Russell mine, in Montgomery; the Pioneer, in Cabarrus; the Ore Knob copper mine, in Ashe; the Howie mine, all of them valuable mines. I think it safe to predict that the copper mines of this State will prove as permanent and profitable as any sulphuret mines now known.

But gold and copper mines, although enriching their proprietors, and undoubtedly adding greatly to the general prosperity of the State, do not equal, in the latter particular, coal and iron. The unavoidable delay in the completion of improvements upon Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, has been discouraging to those interested in the coal fields, and caused doubts in the minds of others, as to their value. The causes of the delays, it is said, are the difficulty of procuring laborers; but there is nothing to indicate that the improvements are not perfectly feasible, and that there is no impediment to their being carried out; and that they will hence be completed in due time. The different companies are ready to take coal to market as soon as the improvements are completed. Railroads will also be built to the coal fields, from different points—one is already commenced from Fayetteville, and South-Carolina only requires a charter to build one immediately; and there should be a road from Raleigh.

Of the amonnt of coal on Deep River, there can no longer be any doubt. Situated in the midst of a fine agricultural country—timber also abundant—the facilities for mining are equal to those of any coal field in the United States; and it will be proved in a short time, that its transportation to market will be as cheap as any similar coal in the country. In connection with the coal are inexhaustable beds of iron ore. The great shaft at Egypt, now in progress, is carried down between 300 and 400 feet; beds of iron ore have been cut, which will furnish any amount of ore, of a quality which will produce cast iron, equal in every respect to the Scotch pig. The value of the coal of Deep River, and the influence it will have upon the prosperity of the State, when once opened to market, cannot be overestimated. This, alone, will make the rates of exchange between this State and New York in favor of the former, a circumstance which will be a great relief in negotiating her bonds. Hence, the work upon Deep River should be hastened to a completion.

Much more might be said respecting the value of the mining interests of this State; but I deem it unnecessary to enter into farther details at this time, as I shall embody in my forthcoming report, the principal facts, which I have recorded, and which may be regarded as important for the public to know.

E. EMMONS,
Geologist to the State of N. C.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1856.

For the Standard.

Editors of the North Carolina Standard:

GENTLEMEN: You have lately published a sketch of the debut of my friend, David Pitchpipe, in ——— County Court. His subsequent history may serve to point a moral, which the careful reader may easily extract.

That day of trial was a great day for David Pitchpipe. He departed from the Court House in triumph. His musical talents having won a legal sanction, as it were, it was unto him as a diploma ever thereafter. He wandered many years, hither and yon, laboring in his vocation as Psalmody Teacher, in many of the vast dominions of Rip Van Winkle. He became more and more enthused with his calling; and many a time, and oft of a stilly night, hath his voice been heard in the solitary wilds of North-Carolina, like the voice of a Pelican in the wilderness, as the lone paripatetic trudged on, from school to school, with his Village Harmony in his right pocket, and a clean shirt and spotted cotton pocket handkerchief in the left.

It may be proper, also to state, that he did not neglect the study of military tactics. He thought it not unworthy the son of Apollo, to worship the God of War. In short, he became the Captain of the Mud Creek Invincibles, whom he commanded with great satisfaction to himself and to a host of little negroes, who were always at his heels, grinning admiration at his brave old cocked hat and rusty broad sword. His military studies were not without their use, though the minstrel never went to the wars.—They were merely ancillary to his great vocation, viz: the proper execution of the art of Psalmody, and gave it some peculiarities which cannot be very minutely discussed. Suffice it to say, that our vocal hero had a passion for galloping Fugoes. It became his pride to have the four parts brought into action in military order. First, the heavy bass moved onward, imitating the big guns of artillery; next came the tenor, like a corps of grenadiers; then the treble whirled in with the brilliant execution of light infantry; and last came rushing by the counter, with the dashing speed of cavalry; and then all mingled together in battle array, and by this united effort they carried themselves triumphantly through each vanquished stanza, bringing all the skirmishes at the close together at a dead halt, each in his proper position, and all standing ready for renewed action. The lookers on would wonder how it could be possible for them to come out of the melee together. Not so the musical captain. He had previously carefully surveyed his ground and drilled his forces; and from a seeming inextricable confusion, his psalmodical skill enabled him to evolve the most harmonious and beautiful results.

David Pitchpipe inveighed bitterly against the savage custom adopted by some churches, of the preacher *presenting* line by line, and waiting for each to be separately sung. He denominated it song-slaughter. Cutting up the following couplet of old Steenhold and Hopkins in this barbarous way, was worse; it was murder in the first degree:

> "The Lord will come, and he will not
> Keep silence, but speak out."

Sing each line separately, and see how it works, said David:

> "The Lord will come, and he will not"—

which involves a manifest contradiction—

> "Keep silence, but speak out"—

a little worse, and more incomprehensible than darkness visible, or silent thunder. Captain Pitchpipe, therefore, exhorted all congregations into which he migrated, to abolish this abominable practice, and make him their chorister; and (which is a new corollary thereto) to pay him for it.

But the wars and wanderings of David Pitchpipe are over. He hath taken to himself a wife, on the scene of his military and musical exploits on Mud Creek. Apollo and Mars were too much for the fair Eurydice. She was charmed, and conquered, and fell in his arms; and already three young Pitchpipes are climbing his paternal knee, and catching his quavers, each of whom is a chip of the old block. His old penchant for songs and sixpennies still clings to him; and a strict adherence to the maxims of old Ben. Franklin, has made him a man of substance among his admiring neighbors, who have for years laughed at his jokes, as those of a rich man only are laughed at. His musical performances, aided by strict economy, have enabled him to purchase a small tract of land and three negroes; in consequence, he has assumed, as well he may, the confident air and lofty gait of a man of wealth and influence, and already has political aspirations. It is even whispered that he has serious thoughts of canvassing his District for Congress. Before he has sung his last song and fought his last battle, he wishes to try his powers among the wild beasts of Ephesus, who infest the House, by lifting up the voice of song in the midst of their uproars. Orpheus charmed the beasts into gentleness; why should not David Pitchpipe? The harp of Zora was powerful in calming the wild tumultuous passions; could not glorious "Old Hundred," or mellifluous "Bray," thrown off by the tuneful and stentorious Davie, at the top of his voice, in that modern bear garden, the House of Representatives, effect "a consummation so devoutly to be wished?"

But, should melody fail, might not the valiant and great-souled captain marshall his hosts of Invincibles, march them bodily to the seat of war, and hang up, under the 2d, or any other section of the articles of war, a score or so of Congressional reprobates, to the great edification of the country? In one of his mimic battles, he attacked with great science and skill, the Town Pump of the village, and carried it by eschallons, with scarcely a struggle. Might he not in real battle, with song and scymeter—with ballads and broad-swords—with music and muskets, beleaguer the Capitol, and either reduce those discordant spirits to harmony, or put them to rout?—Let him muster his heroes, raise his banner, and gird himself to the work. The vexed country will sustain him and bid him God speed!

BENTON'S SENATORIAL REMINISCENCES.

ANNO 1838—MARTIN VAN BUREN, PRESIDENT.

Debate between Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, Personal and Political, and leading to Expositions and Vindications of Public Conduct which belong to History.

[From the Second Volume of "The Thirty Years' View," in the press of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.]

For seven years past, Mr. Calhoun, while disclaiming connection with any party, had acted on leading measures with the opposition, headed by Messrs. Clay and Webster. Still disclaiming any such connection, he was found at the extra session co-operating with the administration. His co-operation with the opposition had given it the victory in many eventful contests in that long period; his co-operation with the Van Buren administration might turn the tide of victory. The loss or gain of a chief who, in a nearly-balanced state of parties, could carry victory to the side which he espoused, was an event not to be viewed without vexation by the party which he left. Resentment was as natural on one side as gratification was on the other. The democratic party had made no reproaches—(I speak of the debates in Congress)—when Mr. Calhoun left them; they debated questions with him as if there had been no cause for personal complaint.

Not so with the opposition now, when the course of his transit was reversed, and the same event occurred to themselves. They took deeply to heart this withdrawal of one of their leaders, and his appearance on the other side. It created a feeling of personal resentment against Mr. Calhoun, which had manifested itself in several small side-blows at the extra session; and it broke out into systematic attack at the regular one. Some sharp passages took place between himself and Mr. Webster, but not of a kind to lead to anything historical. He (Mr. Webster) was but slightly inclined towards that kind of speaking which mingles personality with argument, and lessens the weight of the adversary argument by reducing the weight of the speaker's character.

Mr. Clay had a turn that way; and, certainly, a great ability for it. Invective, mingled with sarcasm, was one of the phases of his oratory. He was supreme at a *phillipic* (taken in the sense of Demosthenes and Cicero,) where the political attack on a public man's measure was to be enforced and heightened by a personal attack on his conduct. He owed much of his fascinating power over his hearers to the exercise of this talent—always so captivating in a popular assembly, and in the galleries of the Senate; not so much so in the Senate itself; and to him it naturally fell to become the organ of the feelings of his party towards Mr. Calhoun. And very cordially, and carefully, and amply, did he make preparation for it.

The storm had been gathering since September; it burst in February. It had been evidently waiting for an occasion: and found it in the first speeh of Mr. Calhoun, of that session, in favor of Mr. Van Buren's recommendation for an independent treasury and a federal hard-money currency. This speech was delivered the 15th of February, and was strictly argumentative and parliamentary, and wholly confined to its subject. Four days thereafter Mr. Clay answered it; and although ready at an extemporaneous speech, he had the merit, when time permitted, of considering well both the matter and the words of what he intended to deliver.

On this occasion he had had ample time; for the speech of Mr. Calhoun could not be essentially different from the one he delivered on the same subject at the extra session; and the personal act which excited his resentment was of the same date. There had been six months for preparation, and fully had preparation been made. The whole speech bore the impress of careful elaboration, and especially the last part; for it consisted of two distinct parts—the first, argumentative, and addressed to the measure before the Senate: and was in fact, as well as in name, a reply. The second part was an attack, under the name of a reply, and was addressed to the personal conduct of Mr. Calhoun, reproaching him with his desertion, (as it was called,) and taunting him with the company he had got into—taking care to remind him of his own former sad account of that company: and then, launching into a wider field, he threw up to him all the imputed political delinquencies of his life for near twenty years—skipping none from 1816 down to the extra session; although he himself had been in close political friendship with this alleged delinquent during the greater part of that long time.

Mr. Calhoun saw at once the advantage which this general and sweeping assault put into his hands. Had the attack been confined to the mere circumstance of quitting one side and joining the other, it might have been treated as a mere personality; and, either left unnoticed, or the account settled at once with some ready words of retort and justification. But in going beyond the act which gave the offence—beyond the cause of resentment, which was recent, and arraigning a member on the events of almost a quarter of a century of public life, he went beyond the limits of the occasion, and gave Mr. Calhoun the opportunity of explaining, of justifying, or excusing all that had ever been objected to him; and that with the sympathy in the audience with which attack forever invests the rights of defence. He saw his advantage, and availed himself of it. Though prompt at a reply, he chose to make none in a hurry. A pause ensued Mr. Clay's conclusion, every one deferring to Mr. Calhoun's right of reply. He took the floor, but it was only to say that he would reply at his leisure to the senator from Kentucky.

He did reply, and at his own good time, which was at the end of twenty days; and in a way to show that he had "smelt the lamp," not of Demades, but of Demosthenes, during that time. It was profoundly meditated and elaborately composed: the matter solid and condensed; the style chaste, terse and vigorous; the narrative clear; the logic close; the sarcasm cutting: and every word bearing upon the object in view. It was a masterly oration, and, like Mr. Clay's speech, divided into two parts; but the second part only seemed to occupy his feelings, and bring forth words from the heart as well as from the head. And well it might! He was speaking, not for life, but for character, and defending public character, in the conduct which makes it, and on high points of policy, which belonged to history —defending it before posterity and the present age, impersonated in the American Senate, before which he stood, and to whom he appealed as judges while invoking as witnesses. He had a high occasion, and he felt it; a high tribunal to plead before, and he rejoiced in it; a high accuser, and he defied him; a high stake to contend for, his own reputation: and manfully, earnestly, and powerfully did he defend it. He had a high example both in oratory, and the analogies of the occasion, before him; and well had he looked into that example. I happened to know that in this time he refreshed his reading of the Oration on the Crown; and, as the delivery of his speech showed, not without profit. Besides its general cast, which was a good imitation, there were passages of a vigor and terseness—of a power and simplicity—which would recall the recollection of that masterpiece of the oratory of the world. There were points of analogy in the cases as well as in the speeches, each case being that of one eminent statesman accusing another, and before a national tribunal, and upon the events of a public life. More happy than the Athenian orator, the American statesman had no foul imputations to repel. Different from Æschines and Demosthenes, both himself and Mr. Clay stood above the imputation of corrupt action or motive. If they had faults—and what public man is without them?—they were the faults of lofty natures—not of sordid souls; and they looked to the honors of their country—not its plunder—for their fair reward.

When Mr. Calhoun finished, Mr. Clay instantly arose, and rejoined—his rejoinder almost entirely directed to the personal part of the discussion, which from its beginning, had been the absorbing part. Much stung by Mr. Calhoun's reply, who used the sword as well as the buckler, and with a keen edge upon it, he was more animated and sarcastic in the rejoinder than in the first attack. Mr. Calhoun also rejoined instantly. A succession of brief and rapid rejoinders took place between them (chiefly omitted in this work), which seemed running to infinity, when Mr. Calhoun, satisfied with what he had done, pleasantly put an end to it by saying, he saw the senator from Kentucky was determined to have the last word; and he would yield it to him. Mr. Clay, in the same spirit, disclaimed that desire, and said no more. And thus the exciting debate terminated with more courtesy than that with which it had been conducted.

In all contests of this kind there is a feeling of violated decorum, which makes each party solicitous to appear on the defensive, and for that purpose to throw the blame of commencing on the opposite side. Even the one that palpably throws the first stone is yet anxious to show that it was a defensive throw; or at least provoked by previous wrong. Mr. Clay had this feeling upon him, and knew that the *onus* of making out a defensive case fell upon him; and he lost no time in endeavoring to establish it. He placed his defence in the forepart of the attack. At the very outset of the personal part of his speech he attended to this essential preliminary, and found the justification, as he believed, in some expressions of Mr. Calhoun in his sub-treasury speech; and in a couple of passages in a letter he had written on a public occasion, after his return from the extra session—commonly called the Edgefield letter.

In the speech, he believed he found a reproach upon the patriotism of himself and friends in not following his (Mr. Calhoun's) "*lead*" in support of the administration financial and currency measures; and in the letter, an impeachment of the integrity and patriotism of himself and friends if they got into power; and also an avowal that his change of sides was for selfish considerations. The first reproach, that of lack of patriotism in not following Mr. Calhoun's lead, he found it hard to locate in any definite part of the speech, and had to rest it upon general expressions.

The others, those founded upon passages in the letter, were definitely quoted, and were in these terms: "*I could not go back and sustain those in such opposition in whose wisdom, firmness and patriotism I had no reason to confide.*"—"*It was clear, with our joint forces (whigs and nullifiers,) we could utterly overthrow and demolish them; but it was not less clear that the victory would enure, not to us, but exclusively to the benefit of our allies and their cause.*" These passages were much commented upon, especially in the rejoinders; and the whole letter produced by Mr. Calhoun, and the meaning claimed for them fully stated by him.

In the speeches for and against the crown we see Demosthenes answering what has not been found in the speech of Æschines: the same anomaly took place in this earnest debate, as reported between Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun. The latter answers much which is not found in the published speech to which he is replying. It gave rise to some remark between the speakers during the rejoinders. Mr. Calhoun said he was replying to the speech as spoken. Mr. Clay said it was printed under his supervision—as much as to say he sanctioned the omissions. The fact is that, with a commendable feeling, he had softened some parts and omitted others; for that which is severe enough in speaking, becomes more so in writing; and its omission or softening is a tacit retraction, and honorable to the cool reflection which condemns what passion, or heat had prompted. But Mr. Calhoun did not accept the favor; and, neither party desiring quarter, the one answered what had been dropt, and the other reproduced it, with interest. In his rejoinders, Mr. Clay supplied all that had been omitted—and made additions to it.

This contest between two eminent men, on a theatre so elevated, in which the stake to each was so great, and in which each did his best, conscious that the eye of the age and of posterity was upon him, was an event in itself, and in their lives. It abounded with exemplifications of all the different sorts of oratory of which each was master; on one side—declamation, impassioned eloquence, vehement invective, taunting sarcasm; on the other—close reasoning, chaste narrative, clear statement, keen retort. Two accessories of such contests (disruptions of friendships,) were missing, and well—the pathetic and the virulent. There was no crying, or blackguarding in it—nothing like the weeping scene between Fox and Burke, when the heart overflowed with tenderness at the recollection of former love, now gone forever; nor like the virulent one when the gall, overflowed with bitterness, warned an ancient friend never to return as a spy to the camp which he had left as a deserter.

There were in the speeches of each some remarkable passages, such only as actors in the scenes could furnish, and which history will claim. Thus; Mr. Clay gave some inside views of the concoction of the famous Compromise act 1833; which, so far as they go, correspond with the secret history of the same concoction, as given in one of the chapters on that subject in the first volume of this work. Mr. Clay's speech is also remarkable for the declaration that the protective system, which he so long advocated, was never intended to be permanent: that its only design was to give temporary encouragement to infant manufactures; and that it had fulfilled its mission.

Mr. Calhoun's speech was also remarkable for admitting the power and the expediency of incidental protection, as it was called; and on this ground he justified his support of the traiff of 1816—so much objected against him. He also gave his history of the compromise of 1833, attributing it to the efficacy of nullification and of the military attitude of South Carolina: which brought upon him the relentless sarcasm of Mr. Clay, and occasioned his explanation of his support of a national bank in 1816. He was chairman of the committee which reported the charter for that bank, and gave it the support which carried it through; with which he was reproached after he became opposed to the bank. He explained the circumstances under which he gave that support—such as I have often heard him state in conversation; and which always appeared to me to be sufficient to exempt him from reproach.

At the same time, (and what is but little known,) he had the merit of opposing, and probably of defeating, a far more dangerous bank—one of fifty millions (equivalent to one hundred and twenty millions now,) and founded almost wholly upon United States stocks—imposingly recommended to Congress by the then Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Alexander J. Dallas. The analytical mind of Mr. Calhoun, then one of the youngest members, immediately solved this monster proposition into its constituent elements, and his power of generalization and condensation enabled him to express its character in two words—*lending our credit to the bank for nothing, and borrowing it back at six per cent, interest.*

As an alternative, and not as a choice, he supported the national bank that was chartered, after twice defeating the monster bank of fifty millions founded on paper; for that monster was twice presented to Congress, and twice repulsed. The last time it came as a currency measure—as a bank to create a national currency; and as such was referred to the select committee on national currency, of which Mr. Calhoun was chairman. He opposed it, and fell into the support of the bank which was chartered.—Strange that in this search for a national bank, the currency of the constitution seemed to enter no one's head. The revival of the gold currency was never suggested: and in that oblivion of gold, and still hunting a substitute in paper, the men who put down the first national bank did their work much less effectually than those who put down the second one.

The speech of each of these senators, so far as they constitute the personal part of the debate, will be given in a chapter of its own; the rejoinders, being brief, prompt, and responsive each to the other, will be put together in another chapter. The speeches of each, having been carefully prepared and elaborated, may be considered as fair specimens of their speaking powers—the style of each different, but each a first class speaker in the branch of oratory to which he belonged. They may be read with profit by those who would wish to form an idea of the style and power of these eminent orators. Manner, and all that is comprehended under the head of delivery, is a different attribute; and there Mr. Clay had an advantage, which is lost in transferring the speech to paper.

Some of Mr. Calhoun's characteristics of manner may be seen in these speeches. He eschewed the studied exordiums and perorations once so much in vogue, and which the rhetorician's rules teach how to make. A few simple words to announce the begining, and the same to show the ending of his speech, was about as much as he did in that way; and in that departure from custom he conformed to what was becoming in a business speech, as his generally were; and also to what was suitable to his own intellectual style of speaking. He also eschewed the trite, familiar, and unparliamentary mode (which of late has got into vogue) of referring to a senator as "my friend," or "the distinguished," or "the eloquent," or "the honorable," &c. He followed the written rule of parliamentary law, which is also the clear rule of propriety, and referred to the member by his sitting-place in the Senate, and the State from which he came. Thus, "the senator from Kentucky who sits farthest from me;" which was a sufficient designation to those present, while for the absent, and for posterity the name (Mr. Clay) would be put in brackets. He also addressed the body by the simple collective phrase, "senators;" and this was, not accident, or fancy, but system, resulting from convictions of propriety; and he would allow no reporter to alter it.

Mr. Calhoun laid great stress upon his speeches in this debate, as being the vindication of his public life; and declared, in one of his replies to Mr. Clay, that he rested his public character upon it, and desired it to be read by those who would do him justice. In justice to him, and as being a vindication of several measures of his mentioned in this work, not approvingly, a place is here given to it.

This discussion between two eminent men, growing out of support and opposition to the leading measures of Mr. Van Buren's administration, indissolubly connects itself with the passage of those measures; and gives additional emphasis and distinction to the era of the crowning policy which separated bank and state—made the government the keeper of its money—repulsed paper money from the federal treasury—filled the treasury to bursting with solid gold; and did more for the prosperity of the country than any set of measures from the foundation of the government.

New York Evening Post.

A MODEL DUN.—An editor out West thus talks to his non paying subscribers and patrons. If this appeal does not bring in the "pewter," we think he need never dun the second time. Our delinquents will not of course think that we intend to hit them, by copying the article; although we have no objection to their reading it if they wish:

Friends, Patrons, Subscribers, and Advertisers:

Hear us for our debts and get ready that you may pay; trust us we are in need—and have regard for our need, for you have long been trusted; acknowledge your indebtedness and dive into your pockets, that you may promptly fork over. If there be any among you—one single patron—that don't owe us something, then to him we say, step inside—consider yourself a gentleman. If the rest wish to know why we dun them, this is our answer: Not that we care about cash ourselves, but our creditors do.

Would you rather that we go to jail and you go free, than you pay debts and we all keep moving? As we have agreed, we have worked for you; as we contracted, we have furnished our paper to you; but as you don't pay, we dun you! Here are agreements for job work, contracts for subscriptions, promises of long credits, and duns for deferred payment. Who is there so mean that he don't take a paper? If any, he needn't speak—we don't mean him. Who is there so green that he don't advertise? If any, let him slide—he ain't the chap either. Who is there so bad that he don't pay the printer? If any, let him shout—for he's the man we're after. His name is Legion. He has been owing us for one, two or three years—long enough to make us poor and himself rich at our expense.

Johnston Male and Female Academy.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON THE first Monday in January, which will be the seventh day of the month. The Trustees are truly grateful for the liberal patronage which has been bestowed upon the school during the present session, and respectfully solicit a continuation of the same; feeling confident that no institution of the kind, offers greater facilities for the same expense.

The male department, as well as the superintendence of the whole, will be under John W. Stuart, Esq., who has been engaged several years in teaching with great success; a part of the time connected with Randolph Macon College as Principal of the Preparatory department, which, we are informed by the Faculty, he conducted with eminent ability, and left with the regrets of all concerned.

The female school will be under the direction of Miss Flora Graham, who is a North-Carolinian by birth and education, and consequently, identified with us in interest and feeling. She is a *first honor* graduate of one of the best female colleges in the State, the President of which, in speaking of her says, "She is one of the best scholars I ever knew, and I would esteem any man fortunate who could secure her services as a teacher;—too high a character I could not give her." Instruction from such teachers, as well as the cheapness of board and tuition, are advantages which should not be overlooked by persons who have children to educate. Young men will be prepared for the advanced classes in college, or for the business walks of life; young ladies will have a fine opportunity to acquire a superior education, both social and ornamental.

The Academy is situated in a healthy and agreeable community, 15 miles South of Raleigh.

Pupils will be received any time during the session, and charged from the time they commence. No deduction will be made unless in case of protracted illness.

The terms per session, of 5 months, are as follows:

Tuition in the Primary branches,	$10 00
" " higher "	12 00
EXTRAS.	
Latin, Greek, and French, or either,	4 00
Music, Piano included,	20 00
Drawing and Water Painting,	5 00
Oil Painting,	10 00

Board can be had at from $6 to $7,50 per month.

TRUSTEES.

B. H. TOMLINSON, W. D. TURNER,
A. J. LEACH, SETH WOODALL,
REV. T. GARRARD, SIMON SMITH.

Leachburg, N. C., Dec. 14, 1855. 1104—w6w.

☞ Spirit of the Age copy 6 weeks.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA., Jan. 14, 1856.

To whom it may concern:

I hereby certify that Mr. John W. Stuart, in my judgment, is fully competent to conduct any Academy in the country. I know no gentleman upon whom I would rely with more confidence to prepare young men for College.—This judgment is formed upon the time he spent at this institution, first as a student, and then as principal of our Preparatory, at this place. I do not think I can be mistaken either as to his scholarship, or his capacity for, and his experience in, governing a school. I recommend him both cheerfully and confidently.

WM. A. SMITH,
Pres't Ran. Ma. College.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Raleigh and the public at large, that he has permanently settled down in Raleigh to carry on

The Coppersmith Business

in all its branches, and that he is fully prepared to execute all work entrusted to him, such as Turpentine and Brandy stills, Cooking Utensils, both of brass, lead and copper, pumps, &c. &c.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Prices will be liberal to ensure a large patronage.

The establishment is on Fayetteville street, directly opposite the Market House.

HENRY HESSELBACH.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1856. 17—1m.

The Standard.

RALEIGH. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1856.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows: AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of State,

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 19—6m.

☞ Register, Raleigh, Observer, Fayetteville, News, Warrenton, Asheville News, Salisbury Banner, Greensboro' Patriot, Fayetteville Carolinian, Wilmington Journal, and Democratic Pioneer copy weekly for six months and send bills to Executive office.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

At a meeting of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, held on the 23d, it was

"*Resolved,* That, adhering to the principles announced by the democratic caucus that nominated Mr. Richardson for Speaker, and in view of his withdrawal as a candidate, we hereby nominate for the office of Speaker of the present House of Representatives the Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina."

On the 24th, Mr. Fuller also withdrew his name as a candidate, leaving Col. Orr and Mr. Banks in nomination. The vote of the House on Friday, the 25th, however, shows that Mr. Fuller's friends are still adhering to him, he having received nearly his usual vote. Col. Richardson, the first Democratic nominee, came forward and withdrew his name, in the hope that his withdrawal might lead to an organization of the House; he is followed in this by Mr. Fuller—yet Mr. Fuller's friends still vote for him, and refuse to sustain Mr. Orr, a *Southern* man, and who is admirably qualified in every respect for the duties of the chair. Now, whose fault is it that the House is not organized? The recent vote of the House on the reception of the President's special message, shows that the conservative members united, are stronger than the black Republicans. The Democrats, it is clear, have done all in their power to organize the House; and no censure can, therefore, justly rest on them.

While upon this subject it may be of interest to refer to some precedents in the election of Speaker of the House, to which our attention has been called by a friend, who was then a member of that body.

It appears, from the House Journal, of the 2d session of the 16th Congress, that on the 13th of November, 1820, the day then set apart for the assembling of the House, a letter was read from Henry Clay, resigning his place as Speaker. The House then proceeded to vote by ballot for a Speaker—*no nominations having been made*; and on Wednesday, the 15th November, "upon an examination of the twenty-second ballot, it appeared that John W. Taylor, one of the representatives from the State of New York, was duly elected." Again: On the second day of the first session of the 17th Congress, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1821, Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, was duly elected Speaker on the 12th ballot—*no nominations having been made.* The present House of Representatives have wisely adhered to the open *viva voce* mode of voting; but if no nominations had been made, the House might have been nearer an election than it now is. We are not condemning the plan of making nominations, but merely referring to the practice of former years, and to the results, as in contrast with the present practice. Suppose, for example, all parties in the House should agree to withdraw their nominees, and to vote without nominations; we should have no fears as to the action of the Democrats in that body, for they would vote as they are now doing for national men; but a wider range of selection would be afforded—members would cease to indulge prejudices against candidates, as they now entertain and indulge them, simply because they have been formally nominated; and in this way a Speaker *might* soon be elected. There is no hope that the black Republicans will act like patriots at a crisis like the present, or indeed in any crisis; they are, therefore, out of the calculation; but the opponents of the administration, excluding the black Republicans, and the friends of the administration, together, constitute a majority of the House. *Why cannot these two unite?*

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The following is the arrangement of the Circuits for the Spring Term:

Edenton,	Judge Manly,
Newbern,	" Saunders,
Raleigh,	" Person,
Hillsborough,	" Dick,
Wilmington,	" Caldwell,
Salisbury,	" Ellis,
Morganton,	" Bailey.

A DUEL.—The Wilmington Commercial of Saturday says: "Much anxiety is felt in this community relative to the fate of Mr. Fulton of the Journal and Mr. Burr of the Herald, who left town on Wednesday last to fight a duel, somewhere beyond the borders of the State. We learn that Mr. Fulton was the challenger."

BIRDS AND DEER.—The cold weather, it is stated, has proved quite destructive to birds and deer.—Many of both have perished.

GROSS INJUSTICE TO COL. RICHARDSON—THE "GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT."—The following, from the last "Greensborough Patriot," is a specimen of the unfair and grossly unjust manner in which Col. Richardson and other sound Northern Democrats are referred to, for party effect and from party hatred, by some of the K. N. presses of the South:

"Mr. Fuller, it will be seen, comes out unequivocally and fully, in favor of the broad, national, conservative principles of the Constitution. Mr. Banks goes for the Black Republican doctrine up to the hub; and Mr. Richardson is *sorter boo and sorter not boo.*"

Now, Mr. Fuller, it is well known, was opposed to the Nebraska bill, and would have voted against it if he had been a member of Congress. He was elected to the present Congress over Hendrick B. Wright, who voted and spoke for that bill, and who was sacrificed for his fidelity to the constitutional rights of the South. Mr. Fuller *now* says he is opposed to agitation, and that he would not vote to re-establish the Missouri line; that is, he acquiesces in the good work which Mr. Richardson, Mr. Wright and other Northern Democrats aided the Southern members in effecting, last Congress; and he does this, of course, with a very good grace, seeing it to be impossible to re-establish at this time the odious Missouri restriction referred to. But Mr. Richardson has been true to the South from the first. *He* has never flinched or even hesitated. He has never voted for the Wilmot Proviso, though in common with Southern members, and with a few Northern Democratic members, he voted to extend the Missouri line to the Pacific. Northern Whigs would not even concede that to the South, any more than they would a fugitive-slave law—only three of them voting for the latter, and none of them for the former. Mr. Richardson, it is true, has stated that he believes the Wilmot Proviso to be constitutional—that is, he regards it as a measure which may be passed without a palpable violation of the letter of that instrument; but he distinctly declared, at the same time, that he considered such a measure as grossly unjust to the South and contrary to the spirit of the constitution. Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi, and three of the South-Carolina members ceased for a few ballots to vote for Mr. Richardson after he had announced the opinion that the Wilmot Proviso was constitutional; but after his declaration that he had uniformly voted against it, and that he regarded it as opposed to the spirit of the constitution, they commenced voting for him again, and continued to do so until he withdrew his name. No one will pretend that the "Greensborough Patriot" is as ultra or even as sound on the question of slavery, as Gen. Quitman and the South-Carolina members referred to.

We differ with Mr. Richardson as to the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, as we do with Mr. Badger and the "Raleigh Register." Mr. Badger, it is well known, argued in the Senate of the United States to prove its constitutionality; the Raleigh Register sustained him in it; and we think it highly probable that if the files of the "Greensborough Patriot" were examined, they would show that the Editors of that print held the same views on the subject, in 1850, with Mr. Badger and the "Register." A Northern man, holding such an opinion on an abstract question, but uniformly voting with us and talking for us, is surely, to say the least, as much entitled to our confidence as Southern men, who agree with him on the abstract question, and argue to sustain him in his views; and there are many persons in the South, who would trust the Northern man sooner than they would the Southern men alluded to. But the "Patriot" insinuates that Mr. Richardson is no better and no sounder than the black Republican, Banks. We have no charity for such a course as that on the part of a Southern paper. The "Patriot" knows better. The Editor, if he thought at all when he wrote, *felt* and *knew* that he was doing Col. Richardson gross injustice. Why, his allusion to Banks, taken in connection with his remark about Col. Richardson, is a sort of apology for the former. Banks, he says, is bold and candid, but Richardson is—to use his own elegant expression—"sorter boo, and sorter not boo"—that is, he is non-committal, uncandid, dishonest. Hatred of the Democracy will never die out among the old Federalists of Guilford. Partizans such as they are, forget even the rights of their own section in their extreme opposition to the national Democracy. Banks is a Know Nothing, and so is the Editor of the Patriot; Banks is an abolitionist, an amalgamationist, a demagogue, and a deceitful, hypocritical, unprincipled man; and yet it is quite apparent that the "Greensborough Patriot" would prefer the election of Banks as Speaker to that of Col. Richardson, who is true to the South, and an honest man; and whose only fault, in the judgment of the "Patriot," is that he is a Democrat.

☞ We publish, by request, the following letter from Mr. Fisher, President of the North-Carolina Railroad, in relation to street crossings and the grounds about the Railroad Station in this City—repeating the assurance that the work mentioned will be executed at the earliest time practicable:—

SALISBURY, Jan. 19th, 1856.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor by last mail.

I believe my letter to you in respect to the street crossings in Raleigh, and the ground about warehouse at station, mentioned that it should receive immediate attention as soon as the pressing work of construction should be completed. I know the work is badly needed—that the streets are in miserable condition, and assure you I have not forgotten or deferred it, but intend to have it well done at the earliest time I can withdraw a force of hands and a train from the Road above, now finishing up. I beg you will so state to the Board

Very truly yours,
CHAS. F. FISHER, Pres't.

ED. CANTWELL, Esq.

HON. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT.—This gentleman, a member of the last Congress from the 12th District of Pennsylvania, and whose seat is now filled by Mr. Fuller, was the President of the Democratic National Convention which nominated Mr. Polk. He was nominated as chairman of the Convention by Gen. Saunders, of this State, and was afterwards reported as President of the body by the committee on organization. The two-thirds rule was established in that Convention, and Mr. Polk nominated, mainly as the result of the bold and vigorous efforts of Gen. Saunders, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Wright is one of the ablest public men in Pennsylvania, and he has been uniformly just towards the South on the question of slavery.

We refer the reader to an article in another column on the Currency, copied from the Standard. There is an error in the article, which it may not be amiss to correct. It is stated that J. G. Shepherd, Esq., was a member of the House Committee on the Revised Statues. We learn that Mr. Shepherd, was appointed on that Committee, but declined serving, whereupon S. F. Phillips, Esq., of Orange, was appointed in his place. The Standard no doubt, copied from the list of Committees as *announced* by the Speaker, but the Journal will show that Mr. Shepherd soon after declined, and Mr. Phillips was then appointed. *Fay. Carolinian.*

SOUND AND TRUE VIEWS.

The following letter, addressed to a friend, has been handed us for publication. It is from the pen of a gentleman, (a native and formerly a citizen of this State,) possessed of a clear head, and of an observing turn of mind, and who has always been highly respected by his acquaintances for his excellent qualities as a man of business and a citizen.—Indeed, his letter will show that he is a person of more than ordinary intelligence. What he writes presents matter for reflection by all who love their country and its constitution better than party.—Remember, that this letter is *from an old Henry Clay Whig*—from a resident of a free State, where he has had ample opportunities to judge of the merits of the respective parties; and that he is now a Democrat, believing as he does that the Democratic party is the only national party which exists, and the only one, therefore, that can preserve the constitution in its purity and save the Union. Read it, and then hand it to your neighbors for perusal:

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, Jan. 9th, 1856.

DEAR SIR—You will please pardon me for taking the liberty of addressing you. A short letter from me in relation to political affairs in this section may be of interest to you and others in the old North State. You are aware that I was once a Clay Whig. I am now a Democrat, and expect to live and die such.

My home and business having been for the last ten years in the non-slaveholding States, has given me a good opportunity of judging of the different political parties in the northern part of the Union, and of the changes that have taken place in the public mind during the last few years.

The old Whig party is now no more; its destruction has greatly strengthened abolitionism in the north. The most of its members, being strongly tinctured with anti-slavery notions, have fused with the Abolitionists, under the name of Know-Nothing or Republican, &c. A portion, however, of the old Clay Whigs, who are national in their feelings, have ceased to act with any party at all, or have united with the Democrats who are now the only national party in the country. The Know-Nothings or Abolitionists of the north, in their presses and in their speeches, abuse the South and her institutions on all occasions.

The "Nebraska swindle," (as they call the Nebraska bill,) and "southern aggressions" have been the burthen of their songs. I know not a single Know-Nothing or Abolition press, or scarce a single member of that party north of Mason's and Dixon's line, but what is deadly hostile to the south and her institutions. The only presses and men north, who are national in their feelings, and who are willing for the south to have an equal share in the Territories, and equal rights in the Union and its blessings, are found in the Democratic party. If southern Whigs or Know-Nothings could only hear northern Know-Nothings' speeches, as I have heard, and know how the south is abused by such men, they would be undoubtedly cured of all their Whiggery or Know-Nothingism. Democratic speeches here are the same as Democratic speeches in Georgia, or in any other State of the Union. They go in for the Union, Constitution and Laws, against Abolitionism and all other isms. The coming canvass in the north will be a mighty struggle between Democracy, backed by national Whigs, against abolitionism. If the Democracy should be overpowered, the south should set about preparing for the worst. The only hope and safety of the Union, is undoubtedly to be found in the Democratic party—it is the great ligament, as it were, that holds the Union together.

The south has nothing to hope from any Know-Nothing or Abolitionist north of Mason and Dixon's line.

The people of the nation will soon be called upon to vote for another President. Yes, they will soon have to decide, in all probability, between a sectional Republican Abolitionist and a National Democrat. Such being the case, it is to be hoped that all men, both north and south, who love the Union, will sustain the national candidate—by so doing, they will stay and rebuke that wild fanaticism which is seeking to violate the Constitution and laws of the land, and which is threatening the existence and perpetuity of the Union. R. J. G.

FROM WASHINGTON.

We refer our readers to the proceedings under Congressional head, and to the interesting letter of our Washington correspondent.

Owing to the failure of the Northern mails, occasioned by the heavy snow, we did not receive the special message of the President on Kansas affairs, in time to be inserted to-day. Our readers will find elsewhere in our columns a brief synopsis of its leading features; but we shall publish it in full in our next. It is just such a document as might have been expected from President Pierce. It deals with Kansas affairs, and with the unhappy difficulties existing in that Territory, in a clear, straightforward, and just manner—just to all sections of the country. We concur with the "Washington Union" that—

"The special message transmitted to Congress on Thursday cannot fail to make a profound impression throughout the country. Its clear, simple, but forcible statement of the facts connected with the origin and progress of the existing troubles in Kansas brings to view the real embarrassments of the subject in a light so strong that the public mind must be directed earnestly to the ascertainment of an early and effectual solution of the impending dangers.—No impartial man will read the message and withhold from the President the acknowledgment that he has discharged his duty with fidelity. Without an effort, and by an unvarnished rehearsal of the facts, he has exploded the thousand calumnies which had been industriously originated and circulated against him. We doubt not that, whilst fanaticism and sectionalism will find in the message pretexts for renewed denunciations, the sober, rational, and national mind of the whole country will not only approve cordially the impartiality, firmness, and candor with which he has rebuked all interferences in the local affairs of Kansas, but the decided and emphatic announcement of his purpose to exert all the power vested in him by the constitution and the laws for the maintenance and preservation of order, and the prevention of bloodshed. Whether his special recommendation of an appropriation to enable him to carry out effectually his purpose shall be granted by Congress, remains to be seen."

For the Standard.

DEMOCRATS OF JOHNSTON:—Allow one of your number to suggest to you the propriety of holding a meeting in the town of Smithfield, on Tuesday of February Court, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention, as well as to select the time and place of holding a County Convention to nominate candidates for the Legislature.

A great deal is to be done this year, and if we would succeed, we should be up and doing. A Governor, members of the Legislature and a President are to be elected. Johnston is largely Democratic, and if we are true to our principles and ourselves, she will be stronger this year than ever. Nothing has ever defeated the Democracy in this county but luke-warmness and inactivity.

Come one, come all to February Court, and let us take the ball at the first hop, let us commune together and fire up the old spirit of Republicanism which used to be felt in the days of Old Hickory, and Know-Nothingism will be utterly exterminated from our midst. In regard to the Legislature, if we will only bring out the proper men, and a spirit of union and harmony be cherished, the man who shall have the presumption and temerity to oppose them, will, with his own hand, dig his own grave. Democrats of Johnston! Action, Action!

A VOTER.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—Gov. Bragg has appointed the following Delegates to the Southern Convention to be held at Richmond, Va., on the 30th inst.: Messrs. A. J. DeRosset, P. K. Dickenson, J. G. Wright, Wm. S. Ashe, F. J. Hill, Robt. Strange, Jas. Fulton, T. Burr, Jr., Thos. Loring and Saml. J. Person, of the town of Wilmington, N. C., as delegates on behalf of the State to the said Convention. *Wil. Journal.*

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON JANUARY 24, 1855.

SENATE.—Mr. Clayton presented a communication from the President, transmitting a copy of a letter from Lord John Russell to Mr. Campton, dated January 19th, 1853, in which Lord Russell declared that the British government intended to adhere strictly to the treaty of Washington of April, 1850, and would not assume any sovereignty, directly or indirectly, in Central America.

Mr. Clayton moved that the communication be printed. Mr. Clayton expatiated on the usurpations of Great Britain and the tortuous diplomacy of her ministry, stigmatising it as monstrous, disgraceful.

Mr. Cass desired to speak, but not being well, yielded the floor to Mr. Mason, who thought debate not now exactly proper, either from the condition of the question or of the country, and before the action of the executive. When the question was presented to Congress in a tangible form, there would be no difference of opinion as to the duty incumbent on this government. England will be held to a strict performance of her treaty obligations.

Mr. Seward agreed that debate should not be indulged in until the House was organized; still he though there should be no unnecessary delay in the settlement of the controversy.

Mr. Cass saw no reason why the subject should not be fully discussed, but he moved to postpone its further consideration until Monday. The motion was agreed to.

A message was received from the President in relation to Kansas affairs. It urgently recommends the adoption of such measures as the exigency appears to require. The President states that the organization of Kansas is attended by serious difficulties and embarrassments, partly from the local administration, and partly from the unjustifiable interference from inhabitants of some of the States, with views foreign to the interests and the rights of that territory. The late Governor, instead of using constant vigilance in the exercise of his duties, allowed his attention to be deviated from official obligations by other objects, himself setting an example in the violation of law and duty, which impelled the President to remove him.—The President alludes to the misdirected zeal of propagandist emigration, and the clashing of slavery and anti-slavery interests, as the cause of the mischief. He emphatically condemns all efforts to anticipate or force the determination of that question in this inchoate State. The first Legislative Assembly was, for all practical purposes, a lawful body. He condemns the formation of the Free State Constitution; says the movement was revolutionary in its character, but, if it reaches the point of organized resistance to the constitutional authorities, it will become treasonable insurrection; and it becomes the duty of the Genral Government to suppress it. He concludes by saying, if the inhabitants of Kansas shall desire a State Constitution and be sufficient in numbers, the proper course will be to form a Convention. He recommends the enactment of a law to that effect; and also recommends a special appropriation to defray any expenses which may become requisite to execute the laws and maintenance of public order in the territory of Kansas.

The message was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Fuller withdrew his name as a candidate for Speaker.

The resolution offered by Mr. Rust yesterday and laid over, was tabled by 1 majority.

The House then voted for Speaker, with the following result: Banks 96, Orr 68, Fuller 12, Ricaud 18, Campell 3, scattering 6. Necessary to a choice 102.

Another ballot was then taken, with about the same result.

A message relating to Kansas affairs was received from the President, read amid great confusion, and laid on the table.

The House then adjourned.

We give below, from the "Union," an account of the reception of the message by the House, and the excitement which prevailed:

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Before the result of the vote for Speaker was announced, and while the clerks were casting it up, the private secretary of the President, Sidney Webster, Esq., appeared at the main entrance to the hall, and the Door-keeper announced "a message from the President of the United States."

Immediately upon this announcement,

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, objected to the reception of the message.

Great excitement and disorder here occurred, members rising in all parts of the hall.

Mr. Orr, of South-Carolina, submitted to the gentleman from Ohio that he allow the secretary of the President to make the announcement of the message, and then make his objection to its reception.

Mr. Craige, of North-Carolina, said that the gentleman from Ohio objected to something—he would like to know what.

Mr. Orr hoped that the secretary would be allowed to state whether it was a message or not.

Mr. Craige rose to a point of order. He demanded to hear the announcement of the secretary. The gentleman from Ohio——

[Cries of "order," "order."]

The Clerk desired gentlemen to take their seats and preserve order.

Mr. Craige insisted on hearing what the paper was. [Shouts of order.] He could not be cried down.—[Order, order.] He demanded to be heard as a member of the body, representing as he did a district which first proclaimed the Declaration of Independence.

[Vociferous cries of "order," and indescribable confusion.]

Mr. Craige continued speaking, demanding to hear the announcement of the message.

Mr. Paine, of North-Carolina. In the name of God and my country, I protest against this thing.

The Clerk requested gentlemen to take their seats and aid him in preserving order.

Order at length being somewhat restored,

Mr. Craige proceeded to state his point of order. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Campbell] had objected to the reception of what? The House did not know what it was, and they should first learn who the messenger was, and what he brought, before any objections were made.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, made the point of order that while the House was acting under the rule prohibiting debate it could do nothing except vote on the motions that were submitted.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved that the message be received.

After some further conversation, the points of order were withdrawn; and the question being taken on the motion to receive the message, it was agreed to—yeas 117, nays 84—all the nays being free State members, and nearly if not quite all, black Republicans.

On the announcement of the vote receiving the message, there was applause in the galleries. The message was then read to the House by the Clerk.

On Friday, the 25th, the House voted three times for Speaker. First vote, Banks 94, Orr 66, Fuller 28, scattering 12; second vote, Banks 94, Orr 65, Fuller 29, scattering 11; third vote, Banks 94, Orr 64, Fuller 25, scattering 12.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, the House adjourned.

OAK CITY GUARDS,
Armory, Jan. 26, 1856.

WHEREAS, it has pleased God in his mysterious Providence to remove from our midst an esteemed friend and honorary member, Col. J. G. B. Roulhac—a useful and prominent citizen and an especial friend of our corps, therefore,

Resolved, That we tender to the relatives of the deceased the assurances of a heartfelt condolance in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That we pay the customary tribute of respect to the memory of a brother soldier by attending his funeral obsequies in full dress uniform.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the City papers.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS ARE ASTONISHING remedies for Scrofula, and all Skin Diseases. As salt penetrates meat, so will this Ointment reach the affected parts, if rubbed in externally. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box. 2.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1856.

Message on Kansas Matters—Its reception in the House—A triumph—English Diplomacy—Hale and Wilson—Mr. Richardson withdraws—Nomination of Mr. Orr—Caucusing all round—Banks still backed by the Republicans—No change in the ballotings—Rumors—A record Manufactured to Order—Mr. Craige—Not to be put down.

On Thursday the President precipitated another *bomb-shell* at Congress in the shape of a message on Kansas affairs, calling its attention specially to their extraordinary attitude, recommending the passage of a law looking to the formation of a State government so soon as the Territory possesses the requisite number of inhabitants, and asking for a special appropriation to defray any necessary expenses in the execution of the laws or the maintenance of public order therein. The message reviews at some length the history of Kansas matters, the culpable conduct of Gov. Reeder which rendered his dismissable necessary, and the manifestations of abolition violence superinducing the present unhappy disturbances in the Territory. It is an admirable defence of the principles embodied in the Nebraska-Kansas bill, a justification of his removal of Gov. Reeder, and closes with recommendations looking to the supremacy of the laws of the United States and of the Territorial government.

In the Senate the message was immediately read. A short debate followed, whether it should be referred to the Committee on Territories, on the Judiciary, or to a special Committee of thirteen. The absence of Judge Douglas, the able Chairman of the Committee on Territories, was urged as a reason for giving the message a different direction, but it was finally agreed to refer it to that Committee, as being properly territorial business. In the House, the announcement of a message from the President stirred up a tremendous clamor, the Republicans objecting to its reception most vigorously. Finally the vote was taken, and it was decided by a considerable majority that it should be received and read. The temper of the House has certainly improved since the 31st of December, when it refused to have the President's Annual Message read, which still lies on the table. The vote on the motion to read the Kansas Message is regarded as the first clearly defined triumph of the Administration and of the Democracy during the session. Perhaps it may be but the precursor of a still more significant triumph.

A special message to the Senate in Executive session was made public yesterday, transmitting a copy of an official despatch from Lord John Russell to Mr. Crampton, and communicated by the latter to Mr. Everett, then Secretary of State, in which the British Premier declares it to be the intention of the English government "to adhere strictly to the treaty of Washington of the 19th April, 1850, and not to assume any sovereignty, either direct or indirect, in Central America." This was written in January, 1853. Yet after this express declaration, when the Ministry is changed and Lord Palmerston controls the policy of the English Government, its pretensions in Central America are renewed, and a claim to exercise control over the Mosquito Territory set up on the quibble that they had engaged merely to refrain from occupying, fortifying or possessing any territory in that part of the world, and not to refrain from protecting any government that might seek its protection. Such is a sample of English diplomacy.

So far as the Messages of the President have elicited any debate in the Senate, only two Senators have made them the object of attack. These attacks emanated from Mr. Hale, the Abolitionist from New Hampshire, and his twin brother, Mr. Wilson, a Massachusetts Know Nothing. They have embraced opportunities to spit at the President, because he has seen proper to rebuke the fanaticism of which they are the representatives in the Senate. A different course could not have been expected.—It is a noticeable fact that the ravings of these Senators have attracted not the least attention, not a single Senator deeming them worthy a reply.

It is well known here that for some time Mr. Richardson has been desirous of withdrawing his name from the contest for the Speakership of the House, fearing lest the country might accuse him of prolonging it merely to gratify a personal ambition. He has made known this desire on the occasion of three consultations of his party friends, but at each meeting the opinion prevailed that a change of candidates would not hasten an organization, and, therefore, nothing was to be gained by his withdrawal. Having been sustained by the entire vote of his party for nearly one hundred and forty ballotings, on Wednesday last, he announced to the House and his friends that he should not permit the use of his name after that day. This announcement was probably hastened by a resolution which had been offered the day previous, requesting all the candidates then voted for to withdraw their names, as a measure calculated to remove certain insuperable obstacles im the way of an organization. Mr. Richardson, therefore, without waiting for its passage, immediately made known his wishes, thus setting an example for the imitation of the most prominent candidate in the House. Mr. Fuller, on another occasion, also manifested his readiness to withdraw.

This announcement lead to consultations during the evening and night of all the parties. The Democrats agreed unanimously to nominate Mr. Orr, of S. C., upon the principles that had been laid down at the meeting when Mr. Richardson was nominated. And to afford no room for doubt on this point, a resolution was adopted reiterating substantially the platform originally laid down. The candidate is changed, but there is no surrender of principles. The Know Nothings seem to have made no particular nomination, while the Black Republicans agreed again to stick to Banks. They are determined that Banks shall be elected—or nobody. The two ballots yesterday presented no material change in the result; Mr. Orr had the usual vote for Mr. Richardson, and Banks lacked six or seven votes of an election, as heretofore.

It was rumored throughout the City that the Know Nothings would vote for Mr. Orr, and that with the assistance of a few outsiders he would be elected. Now they excuse themselves by asserting that the reiteration of the platform originally adopted, presents an insurmountable obstacle in the way of giving him their support. It must be kept in mind that the united vote of the Democrats and K. N.'s is not sufficient to make an election; that some of the Know Nothings have asserted they would not vote for a Democrat under any circumstances, and consequently, it may be set down that the rumor referred to was without foundation. The pretext set up for opposing Mr. Orr is conclusive proof that the Know Nothings demand an abandonment of the principles of the Democratic party as the price of their support—a surrender that they need not and have no right to expect. It is not yet apparent that the change of candidates by the Democratic party, has contributed at all towards hastening an organization; but the change indicates a readiness to make no difficulty with regard to the individual who shall be the candidate, provided principles are not abandoned.

Last Monday the Know Nothings executed a manœuvre to relieve themselves and the Black Republicans from responsibility for the continued disorganization of the House, and to make up a record placing it on the Democrats—that is, upon the party numbering less than one-third of the whole number of members. Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, "the lone star," as he is called here, offered a resolution declaring ex-Gov. Smith, of Virginia, Speaker of the House. It was sustained by the Know Nothings and a few Democrats, the great majority of the party opposing it for many and good reasons. The record shows that had all the Democrats voted for it, the resolution would have been carried and Gov. Smith elected. About ten of the Black Republicans, with Giddings at their head, withheld their votes, thus producing this apparent result. They were in the House and ready to defeat the resolution the moment there was any probability of its passage. Gov. Smith, it is well known, was elected by Know Nothing votes, and although sustaining Richardson for Speaker, he has not attended any of the meetings of the Democratic party, nor does he unite in an uncompromising opposition to the secret Order. On the contrary, he avowedly sympathises with their principles. Hence, to unite the party on him was an impossibility, and the Know Nothings were aware of this when they offered the resolution. It was a movement designed to deceive, and to relieve the Black Republicans from the failure to elect Mr. Campbell some ten days since, as they might have done under similar circumstances.

Amid the storm of confusion yesterday, when the message was delivered, Mr. Craige bore himself nobly. The Black Republicans hooted him down, but they found that he was not the man to be put down, and he compelled them to listen to what he had to say. The redoubtable Col. Paine succeeded in making himself ridiculous, receiving a shot from Mr. Craige that he will be likely to remember for some time. By the way, Dr. Shaw spent several days in the City last week, leaving on Tuesday last.

MECKLENBURG.

Notice to our Subscribers.

The Standard will not be sent to any one hereafter unless the order for the same be accompanied with the cash; and on the 1st day of May, 1856, the cash rule will be established with reference to all subscribers; and all who may be in arrears at that time will be erased from the list. Subscribers will be duly informed of the amounts of their indebtedness respectively; and we shall adopt some plan by which they will be thereafter regularly notified of the dates at which their subscriptions will expire.

THE MARKETS.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE STANDARD BY
N. M. MARTIN, BRO., & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 129, Sycamore st.
PETERSBURG, Jan. 26, 1856.

TOBACCO—The market continues active for all grades at full prices, and we continue our last week's quotations: Lugs 4½ @ 6; Leaf 6½ @ 10. Receipts continue light.

WHEAT—This article has advanced with an upward tendency. Sales yesterday and to-day of prime red and white at $2 @ 2 05; inferior and medium grades, $1 85 @ 1 85.

CORN—Owing to the continued light receipts and small stock, the market has again advanced, with sales of prime white at 93c per bushel of 56 lbs.

COTTON—There is less activity in the market, but owing to the light receipts and small stock prices have been pretty generally sustained, with sales out of store at 8¾ @ 8¾ cents for fair to prime selections.

CLOVER SEED—Stock light and prices firm. We quote good seed at $10½ @ 10½ ℔ bushel.

BACON—Continue unchanged. Shoulders in hhds. 10½ to 10½; Sides 11½ to 11½ cents.

MACKEREL—Not quite so firm. No. 3 Mackerel $6 to 6¼.

CANDLES—Sperm 44 to 46c; Adamantine 23 to 30; Tallow 17 to 18c.

PORK—Receipts light with a brisk demand for small and medium hogs at 9½c.

GUANO—No. 1 Peruvian $55 to 56.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants
NORFOLK, Jan. 26, 1856.

FFOUR—Has continued dull with downward tendency. We think it is temporary, however, look for re-action. We quote S. F. $9 @ 9¼; Extra 9¾ to 10; Family 10¾ to 11. The supply on market is limited.

GROCERIES—Of all kinds continue to be high. Sugars N. O. & P. R. 9 @ 9¾; Refined 10¼ to 10½; Crushed 11 to 11½; Loaf 11½ to 12c.

COFFEE—Rio 11¼ to 11½; Laguayra and Java none.

SALT—L. B. $1 75; G. A. $1 25.

NAVAL STORES—Tar $2 to 2 25; Rosin 1 65 to 2 37; Sp'ts Turp. 40 to 42c. for small lots.

CORN—White 79c; Mixed 78; Yellow 82 to 83c.

STAVES—R. O. hhds. prime $32 @ 33; W. O. Pipe $65 W. O. hhds. $52 @ 53; W. O. bbl. $31 @ 32; headings $68 @ 70.

The severe cold weather has materially affected business, as the canal and rivers are all closed with ice.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 26, 1856.

TURPENTINE—Sale yesterday of 1,070 bbls. at former prices—$2 for virgin, $2 50 for yellow dip, and $1 50 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. Nothing done to-day up to the time of closing our enquiries.

ROSIN—255 bbls. common sold yesterday at $1 10 for medium size barrels.

TAR—Sale yesterday of 100 bbls. at $2 05 ℔ bbl.; market firm.

TIMBER—Sales of three rafts at $4 50, $5 @ $10 50 ℔ m., as in quality. *Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 26, 1856.

The market has been well supplied with BACON—sales at 13 to 13½, hog round. We advance our quotations for CORN to 85 cts.—fair supply on market. COTTON market steady—manufacturers are buying at one-fourth to one-eighth above shippers notions—principal sales at 8⅝ for best grades. OATS are wanted for seed at 50 cts. No change in price of FLOUR—receipts light and selling at $7 50 to $8 50. Stock in Warehouse about 400 barrels, which is uncommonly small for the season. PORK in demand at 9 cents.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE 35 cts. Raw do. no change. *Carolinian.*

MARRIED.

On 24th inst., by H. H. Finch, Esq., Mr. Jesse Wellon to Miss Drusilla Shepherd—all of Johnston county, N. C. Age and Star please copy.

In Pitt county, on the 20th inst., by Elias J. Blount, Esq., Mr. Jesse Hart, of Green county, to Miss Catherine Harper, youngest daughter of Edward Harper, Esq.

In Nash county, on 24th Jan'y, by Geo. N. Lewis, Esq., Mr. Jesse J. Moss to Miss Sallie H. Vick, both of Nash.

At Mt. Pleasant, Rockingham county, 15th inst., by Rev. Jacob Doll, Mr. James H. Holt, of Alamance, to Miss Laura C. Moore.

DIED.

At her residence, in Granville county, on Saturday the 12th inst., Mrs. Mary G. Burwell, relict of the late Spotswood Burwell, in the 64th year of her age.

The deceased for many years had been an invalid, and a year since was rendered nearly helpless, by an attack of paralysis, which suddenly recurring, ended her existence.—Although sudden death is justly esteemed the most fearful of all calamities, yet the grief of her friends is much assuaged by the fact that she was fully prepared for the summons. For many years she had been a consistent Christian and admirably exemplified her faith, in all the relations of life. Of her, it may be truly said, that her life was a constant sacrifice for the good of others, and at last when the Bridegroom came, as is his wont, unheeded, her lamp was filled and lighted, and now burns brightly near the Throne of Heaven. M.

NEGRO HIRING.—HAVING BEEN VERY DESIROUS, as the Executor of Sherwood Haywood, dec'd, to distribute his negro estate among his representatives, and having been prevented from so doing by one-ninth of the claimants, I am reduced to the necessity of hiring them out, and will hire out, of those fit to hire of one hundred and forty negroes, on Monday, the 4th of February, at the Court House in Raleigh, to the highest bidder. The hiring will take place at 11 o'clock, and Mr. Lewis W. Peck, auctioneer, is authorised to conduct the hiring, and will also receive applications to that time to hire any of them privately to good and humane masters.

JOHN D. HAWKINS,
Ex'r of Sherwood Haywood, dec'd.

Jan. 24, 1856. 20—2t.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE FURNITURE.—I shall sell on Thursday the 31st inst., a splendid lot of Furniture, consisting of Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Chairs, Tables, Mattresses, Crockery, Lamps, &c., &c. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, at my store.

J. J. LITCHFORD,
Auction and Com. Merchant.

Jan. 28th, 1856. 20—1t.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF Schloss & Bro., will come forward and settle either by cash or note, as no further indulgence can be given.

Jan. 26, 1856. 20—tf.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*

Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that I have sold my boy, Dennis, heretofore advertised with the offer of $100 Reward. This is to inform all persons that I am no longer liable for such Reward, as I have parted with the boy.

W. GRAY STRICKLAND.

January 26, 1856. 20—1t.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.—VOL. I, JUST received for subscribers *only* at POMEROY'S.

Raleigh, Jan. 26, 1856. 20—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WARREN COUNTY. Warren Court of Equity, October Term, 1855. Petition for sale of real estate. James W. Jordan, Lucy Barrow, James O. White and wife Tabitha, Elizabeth Wiggins, Susan M. Whitehead, Lucy F. Wiggins, James T. Wiggins, John W. Wiggins, and William R. Wiggins, children of Mary Wiggins and John Wiggins, and Haywood T. Renn and wife Nancy, and William H. Strum vs. Marcellus Jordan, Elizabeth Hayes, Rufus Strum, Ben. Norwood, and Mary J. Strum, John J. Strum, Elizabeth Strum and Thomas B. Strum, children of Burchet L. Strum and William Strum.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Marcellus Jordan, Elizabeth Hayes, Rufus Strum and Ben. Norwood, in the above cause, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks, for the said defendants to be and appear at the term of our Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to them.

Witness: C. M. Cook, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at office, in Warrenton, the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1855.

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.

January 11, 1856. [illegible]

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the Mutual principle, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

Slaves are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	Seaton Gales.
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OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, *President.*
William D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
John G. Williams, *Secretary.*
William H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
H. W. Husted, *Attorney.*
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } *Medical*
William H. McKee, M. D. } *Board of*
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } *Consultation.*
R. H. Battle, }
W. W. Holden, } *Executive Committee.*
Charles B. Root, }
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
July 10, 1855. 66—

TO BRICK MAKERS, and BRICK MASONS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT MY OFFICE, in the town of Newbern, until the 15th day of February next for making and burning one million and a half of good hard brick, such as will be approved of by the Chief Engineer of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, for erecting Machine Shop, Depot Building and Warehouse at Newbern for said Co. The clay and wood, if preferred, will be furnished at the yard, which will be within two or three hundred yards of the place where the buildings are to be erected. The clay is also being dug. The yard, or a place for making it, will be furnished free of cost, which will require very little expense to prepare.

Or, if preferred, persons who propose to make the brick, may also propose to up the Masonry of the buildings at so much per thousand, allowing as they may suggest a certain number of brick to the cubic foot and they furnish every thing complete, all openings to be deducted.

The buildings are in a very convenient position for the contractor, lying immediately adjoining the town, and one of them immediately on the river and the other within two or three hundred yards. No doubt that contracts can also be made with other parties for similar work with a reliable contractor.

If preferred, security will be given and taken for the faithful carrying out of said contract.

Persons proposing can either propose or not to take a portion of the stock of said Company in payment.

The plans of the buildings can be seen at any time on application at my office.

Regular Packets run between Newbern and New York and other Northern ports, which will enable contractors to land machines or any materials at very short notice directly to the yard.

As regards the health of the place, few towns, Northern or Southern, can boast of better.

Proposals will also be received for the wood work and slating of the same building, with or without materials furnished.

E. R. STANLY, Contractor.
Newbern, N. C., Jan. 18, 1856. 19—tillF.

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.

All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.

Our DRY GOODS shall and must be sold soon, as we are anxious to make our store a Regular Clothing House. Call and get Dry Goods at cost, or before we send them off to Auction Houses.

SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1856. 19—tf.

A. D. 1856.

THE PUBLIC MAY TALK ABOUT THE CLAYTON-BULWER treaty and the BRITISH BULLION power, but whether it is a perfect treaty or imperfect treatment towards us matters little—the facts are: The British now hold Malta and Gibraltar, Heligoland in the Baltic, Capetown and Ceylon on the South and East seas, Falkland at Cape Horn, Vancouver on the Pacific, Halifax, the Bermudas off Cape Hatteras, and Mosquitia of the Caribbean sea—thereby commanding the world of waters; notwithstanding all this Havens still continues to put up, and put down, and put thro', on Fayetteville St., No. 19, Portraits of life-giving lineaments, done up and done down and done brown in ambrotypic, mezzographic, photographic and daguerreotypic styles indelible in color and pure in tint, so that eternally every child may recognize his own near relatives, and even Towser know his own master.

P. S. Call immediately and be satisfied for once!
At the HAVEN'S GALLERY,
Fayetteville Street No 19 Raleigh N C
January 25, 1856. 19—tf.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED TO CANAL NUT-BUSH Creek, commencing at the bridge on the road leading from Williamsboro' to Warrenton, thence up the creek about four miles.

It is proposed to straighten the channel of the creek as near as practicable, by cutting a canal across the bends—20 feet wide at top, sloping to 15 feet at bottom—the average depth about 6 feet—clearing out the old channel where it is nearly straight.

Persons wishing to contract are requested to view the ground, and to make proposals both for the canaling and clearing out.

Any communication addressed to JAMES TURNER, Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C., will receive prompt attention.

January 16, 1856. 17—1m.

DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOL OF NORTH CAROLINA, AT ASHVILLE.

THE SCHOOL WILL OPEN ON THE FIRST OF January, at which time it is hoped that the additional buildings will have been completed. It is designed not to receive more than Twelve or Fifteen pupils for the first year. Application for admission may be made to the Rector, at Ashville, or to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson.

No particular age is prescribed.

Terms for Board and Tuition, $200 per Session of ten months; one-half payable semi-annually, in *advance.*

Pupils not able to pay these terms, being recommended by the clergyman of their Parish, shall receive such reduction of full charge as may have been previously agreed upon.

In case any Parish in North Carolina shall send to the school, in its own name, an approved pupil, the expenses of Board, Tuition, Books and Clothing, are offered by the year at $200, payable in advance.

For explanatory circulars, address,
JARVIS BUXTON.
Jan. 16, 1856. 17—6t.

SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

PURSUANT TO A DEED OF TRUST, MADE TO me by F. W. King, I shall sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on the 2nd day of February next, at 12 o'clock, M., the House and lot now occupied by F. W. King, on Newbern Street, opposite the residence of E. W. Miller, Esq. The lot fronts 33 feet on Newbern Street, and runs back 100 feet. The House is a new and well finished two story building, and is located in a desirable part of the City. Terms of sale will be cash, unless I am directed by the creditors of F. W. King to give a credit.

S. H. ROGERS, Trustee.
Jan. 12, 1856. 17—td.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.—A Visit to India, China, Lao-Chao and Japan, in the year 1853, by Bayard Taylor, with elegant Steel Engravings. 12mo, cloth. Price $1 50.

This volume is a record of the author's own experience during a year's travel in the above named countries, and is intended to convey an accurate idea of their present physical and social aspect. The results of the writer's observations are given in the same delightfully natural style which characterizes his previous works.

"We welcome with pleasure this long promised work. The last of three volumes comprising the travels in Central Africa, Egypt and India, of one of the most indefatigable travelers of the day. We know of no books of the kind that keep the reader's attention so much alive."—Sunday Dispatch.

"Mr. Taylor has earned a reputation as a traveller, never equaled by any American, and surpassed by but few persons now living. We venture the assertion, that this new book will be generally confessed to be his greatest and best work."—*Eastern Argus.*

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Basket of Chips,* by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsavoriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, in explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavings accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry.

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE NEW COMES. By Thackery.
The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hinton R. Helper.
A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C. McCormick.
Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Edward H. Dixon, D. D.
The Life of Devereau. By his Son.
The Footsteps of St. Paul.
Life in California. Mountains and Molehills.
History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.
The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Chili. By Edmond Ruel Smith.
A Basket of Chips. By John Brougham.
America. Political and Social. By Schaff.
Fairy Tales of Many Nations.
Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.
Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855. 94—

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.—Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, vols. 1 and 2 now ready—to be completed in three volumes.

Clinical Lectures on the diseases of women and children, by Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in the University of New York.

Todd on the nervous system.

A Lexicon of technical terms employed in medical science at the present day, by D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D.

The Dispensatory of the United States of America, by Wood and Bache. Last edition.

The Diseases of the Human Teeth, by Fox and Harris.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
September 7, 1855. 82—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
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Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Oct. 15. 95—tf.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Goldsborough, N. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and comprehensive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or to responsible and punctual customers on *time.* Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be forwarded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandise generally, sent us. We have now on hand, and are daily in receipt of the following goods:

200 brls. Lime; 25 brls. Hydraulic Cement;
25 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool salt;
250 bush. Turk's Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
24 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd 2 Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles;
24 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls Lard;
36 Fine Sugar-cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Brodeaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 barrels English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate,
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 3 bales Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, ass'd. from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Oznabugs and Sheetings;
2 bhds. Bright P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pale Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue; 2 brls. Bungs; 1000 kegs Potash for making soap;
24 gro Matches; 6 doz. Axes; 2 casks Rice; 400 sacks Table and Dairy Salt; 10 boxes Starch; 6 boxes Babbitts Saleratus;
200 pr. Negro Mackinaw and Rose Blankets; 12 pr. heavy Kersey; 4 pr. Corduroy; 20 pair servants Plaids;
together with a full assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Earthern Ware and Hollow Ware, Trunks and Carpet Bags, Hats and caps, fine double and single barrel Guns, Ploughs, Fan Mills, corn Shellers, Straw and Suansage Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden, Dirt and Brick Wheel Barrows, Burning Fluid, Lamp Black and Logwood, Copperas, Window Glass and Putty, and many articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Goldsboro', Sept. 27th, 1855. 91—6m.

WANNED.—A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT, and who will come properly and satisfactorily recommended, wishes a SITUATION as MUSIC TEACHER in some College or School. Address Box 112, Raleigh P. O. Jan. 26, 1856. 19—3t

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the C. F. and D. R. Navigation Company, at Pittsboro', until the 14th of March 1856, for the work on Deep River, and for all materials according to the plans and specifications of the Engineer, to be filed in the office.

HENRY A. LONDON, *Secretary.*
Pittsboro' Jan. 21, 1856. 18—td.
☞ Fayetteville Observer copy.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.—PESCUD & GATLING have just received their supply of Garden Seeds, comprising an unusually large variety, and *warranted fresh.* Call and procure a Catalogue, and supply yourselves at their Drug Store.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1856. 16—tf.

PAY UP.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME previous to 1856, will please call and settle, as I am in need of money and must have it.

GEO. FISHER.
Jan. 14, 1856. 16—3awtpd.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this town remaining. $5 50.

W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Battle's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, necessarily those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.

January 21, 1856. 17—

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR:
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—(the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office); one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The Spectator is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 2855. 1080—12tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the Spectator, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the Spectator an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The Spectator will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.
Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,
ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.
June 8, 1855. 57—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4¾ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.
February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

JAMES H. UNTHANK,
(FORMERLY OF N. C.)
Attorney at Law and Commissioner of Deeds for the State of North Carolina,

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO ANY business accompanied by a remittance sufficient to pay for stationery, postage, &c.

Office, No. 59, Court Square, Memphis, Tennessee.
January 12, 1856. 16—1mpd.

HENRY V. NIEMEYER,
Portsmouth, Virginia,
Commission Merchant and Dealer in Lumber, Provisions, Lime, Coal, Salt and Naval Stores.
January, 1856. 19—6tpd.

SELLING OFF GREAT BARGAINS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF this city and vicinity, that I am back from New York, where I purchased a large and nice Stock of Goods, which I offer at very cheap prices.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, made up to my own order; also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; all kinds of Fashionable Hats & Caps, Blankets, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, &c.

A fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, sold at very low prices; Gold Chains, and all kinds of Jewelry.

Please give me a call, and examine my Goods. You will find good Goods, sold at low prices.

Crystals put on Watches, for 25 Cents apiece.

N. KRAMER,
Wilmington Street.
Raleigh, Oct. 1855. 90—6m.

DEQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.

Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:

The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo, "
The Miscellaneous Essays, do "
The Caesars, do "
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo, "
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo, "
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo, "
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo, "
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo, "
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo, "
Theological Essays and other Papers, do "
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo, "

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 13, 1855. 86—tf

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 13, 1855. 85—

TWO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPping Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.

P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.
Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.
August 19, 1855. 83—

AUTUMN SALES.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,
Petersburg, Va.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at the lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Potersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

NIXON'S HOUSE.
(FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)
West Side Railroad.
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew an continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.
August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM—TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade,* at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee—Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar—Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'.
Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles—Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt—Liverpool and Gra'd Allum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4, to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

P. F. PESCUD, HAVING THIS DAY FORMED a Co-Partnership with his brother-in-law, George W. Gatling, late of Gates county, N. C., will continue to conduct the *Wholesale and Retail Drug Business* under the firm of PESCUD & GATLING.

We contemplate in a short time enlarging and improving our store, and shall keep a much larger stock of articles in our line than heretofore, which with our increased facilities, justify us in offering to our friends and the public generally unusually inviting inducements.

We are pleased to inform our friends and customers that we have secured the valuable services of Mr. Charles G. Scott, for five or six years with Williams & Haywood, and late of the firm of Haywood & Scott; who, with our former assistant, Mr. Jos. L. Ward, will unite with us in attending promptly to their wants, on the most favorable terms, at all hours of the day and night.

Our store will be closed on the Sabbath, but Mr. Scott or Ward will be in attendance *to execute orders for the sick only,* and their attendants will please ring the alarm bell.

Our accounts will be presented for settlement on the 1st July and January of each year, unless terms are specified with the purchaser.

P. F. PESCUD, GEO. W. GATLING.

$20,000 WANTED.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED by bond or account are *now effectionately* appealed to for payment, as his old business must be closed without delay.

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, January 5, 1856. 13—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

EVENINGS WITH THE PROPHETS: a Series of Memoirs and Meditations. By Rev. A. Morton Brown.

THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION: a series of familiar letters from a father to his children. By W. G. Rhind.

A view of the Scripture Revelations concerning a future state. By Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin.

The Universe no Desert; the Earth no Monopoly.

The Plurality of Worlds. Edited by Dr. Hitchcock.

Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade, Author of "Peg Wafflington."

Christy Johnson, by ditto.

The Elder Sister. By Marion James.

Ethel; Or, the Double Error. By Marian James.

Romance of American History. By Joseph Barraud.

Maud, and Other Poems. By Tennyson.

Plays. By Anna Cora Mowatt.

Stanzas. By Charles Kingsley.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, October 19, 1855. 95—

NOTICE.—JOS. E. MARRIOTT HAS REMOVED his Law Office, from the Smith building, to the office near the Court House, next door to Miller & Rogers, and two doors from the office of the Raleigh Register.
Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 18—3m.

NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
COUNTING-HOUSE
1856. ALMANAC 1856.

Being Bissextile or Leap-Year, containing 366 Days, and the 80th of American Independence.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon.	D.	H.	M.
								H. M.	H. M.				
JAN.,		1	2	3	4	5		7 10	4 50	New M.	6—	4	59 a. m.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	7 7	4 53	First Q.	12—	8	34 p. m.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	7 2	4 58	Full M.	20—	4	4 p. m.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	6 57	5 3	Last Q.	28—	8	6 p. m.
	27	28	29	30	31								
FEB.,						1	2	6 51	5 9	New M.	6—	4	59 a. m.
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6 44	5 16	First Q.	12—	8	34 p. m.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	6 37	5 23	Full M.	20—	4	4 p. m.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	6 29	5 31	Last Q.	28—	8	6 p. m.
	24	25	26	27	28	29							
MARCH,							1	6 21	5 39	New M.	6—	3	6 p. m.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6 14	5 46	First Q.	13—	9	4 a. m.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	6 6	5 54	Full M.	21—10		35 a. m.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	6 58	6 2	Last Q.	29—	9	4 a. m.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	5 49	6 11				
	30	31